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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Recusant George O. Evans.

The Governor Powerless to Issue a Requisition.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 4, 1872.

A Requisition Asked For—The Governor Has No Power.

The Geo. O. Evans Investigation Committee have asked Gov. Geary for a requisition for the arrest of Evans in New York, and the following is the reply:

"*Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney General of Pennsylvania:*

"DEAR SIR: I have just received a communication from Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Legislature to investigate the settlement of the war claims, &c., requesting me to issue a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the rendition of George O. Evans, a defaulting witness, represented to be in that State. I have a decided conviction that under the Constitution and laws of the United States and this State no authority exits for the issue of a requisition in such a case, but unwilling to refuse or to act without being fully advised of my duty in the premises, I herewith refer the matter to you for your immediate examination and report. Respectfully, yours, JOHN W. GEARY."

"ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, March 2, 1872.

His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania: SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the first inst., inclosing, first, a letter to you from Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the State war claims; second, a copy of an attachment issued by Hon. Jas. S. Rutan, Sppeaker of the Senate, commanding the Sergenta-t-arms of the Senate to arrest Geo. O. Evans for contempt in refusing to appear before the Joint Committee in answer to a subpœna duly served upon him. Mr. Graham, the chairman of the Committee, in his letter to you, informs you that George O. Evans failed to obey the command of the said subpœna, and that he left the Commonwealth for New York, as the Committee believe, with the intention of avoiding appearance before them to testify. Mr. Graham adds that an attachment was granted, and he concludes with the request that you will make, as Governor of the Commonwealth, a requisition upon His Excellency, the Governor of New York, for the surrender of said George O. Evans to the jurisdiction of the Legislature of this Commonwealth. The question thus submitted for my opinion is, whether a requisition can be issued against a witness charged with a contempt of legislativ3 process. Upon perusal of of the papers submitted, I was decidedly of the impression that this question must be answered in the negative. The respect at all times due to the Legislature, and an earnest desire that every facility should be afforded for the investigation in question, have led me to examine all authorities upon this subject. I have done so, and find no case which supports the application. The reasons which are conclusive against it may be thus briefly stated: No requisition can be issued by you except in cases authorized by the Constitution of the United States. Its language is very plain: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." *Art. fourth, section 2d.*

"As early as 1791 a demand was made under this section by the Governor of this State upon the Governor of Virginia. No act of Congress having then been passed to regulate these proceedings, the two Governors called the attention of the President to this subject, and he immediately submitted it to the consideration of Congress. This led to the act of February 12th, 1793 (*Br. Digest U. S.*, 293), which declares that whenever the executive authority of any State shall demand any person as a fugitive, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging treason, felony or other crime, it shall be the duty of the Executive of the state to which such person shall have fled, to cause him to be arrested.

"From these citations it would appear that in order to justify a requisition, the accused must first have committed treason, felony, or other crime; second, he must have fled from justice; and in addition to these requirements there must be, third, an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate charging treason, felony or other crime. The papers submitted show no indictment and no affidavit. The fourth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States directs that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation. The eighth section of article ninth of our State constitution adopts and enlarges the prohibition. The refusal to obey a subpœna is a gross breach of duty on the part of a citizen. It undoubtedly subjects him to an attachment and to action by the party aggrieved, but I find no principle of the common law nor statute of Pennsylvania which declares that the person refusing to obey a legislative subpœna may be indicted. The act of March 31, 1860 (*Br. Digest*, 1,019), punishes parties who dissuade witnesses from attending and testifying, and it renders the rescusant witness liable to attachment. The act of April 6, 1870 (*Br. Digest*, 1,600), declares it to be an indictable offense for certain witnesses to refuse to appear; but by express words this statute is confined to cases of forgery, perjury or felony before any Criminal court. Persons refusing obedience to a subpœna issued by either House of Congress may be indicted (*statutes* 1857, *Br. digest, U. S.* 190), and this circumstance may possibly explain the misconception which has led to the presentation of this application. It is very desirable that defaulting witnesses should be severely punished, and that the omission referred to in our legislation be speedily supplied; but as the law now stands, the Governor of New York would probably disregard a requisition issued upon these papers. If he granted the process of extradition, it would be nullified by *habeas corpus*. The State would be brought into reproach, and all parties concerned in the illegal arrest would be liable to an action for damages. For these reasons, I respectfully recommend, that you decline to grant this requisition.

"Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
"Attorney General."

Hon. James L. Graham, Chairman of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Settlement of War Claims.

"SIR—Your communication of the first inst., requesting a requisition upon the Governor of New York for the rendition of George O. Evans for contempt in refusing to obey the command of a subpœna to appear before your joint Committee, was duly received and has been carefully considered. Finding neither law nor precedent for a compliance with your request in the premises furnished, I submitted the case to the Attorney General in a communication, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, (marked "A.") On the 2d instant I received his reply, a copy of which is also herewith inclosed (marked "B"), from which it appears that no lawful authority exists for the issue of a requisition under the circumstances presented. I heartily concur with Attorney General Brewster in his views as to the necessity for the enactment of a law to cover such cases. Most respectively, your obedient servant,
"JOHN W. GEARY."

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Graham, changing the venue in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Adolphus and Jacob Burkhart, and Adolphus Berkhart from the District Court of Cambria to Allegheny county.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, authorizing common carriers, factors and others to sell goods, etc., unclaimed, and upon which they have claims.

Mr. Humphreys, incorporating the Pittsburgh, Alllegheny and Temperanceville Passenger Railway.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution inquiring in reference to the Rothermel painting, which was referred to the committee on that subject, which is to meet this week.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Government sent in a veto of the supplement for Allegheny County Prison, the eighth and ninth articles being unconstitutional, because they give pardoning power.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Ballentine, authorizing Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh boroughs to use portions of the Temperanceville plank road.

Mr. Millar, authorizing the National Screw Company to hold real estate; also, establishing a ferry over the Monongaheia near the mouth of Crooked Run.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Palmer Will Not Listen to the Counterfeit Republicans

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—A special from Springfield, Illinois, to the *Democrat*, says: The *State Journal*, in a leading editorial this morning, asserts that Governor Palmer has refused the overtures made to him by the Gratz Brown Republicans and Possum Democrats to accept the nomination of President from the Cincinnati Convention, and also states that Governor Palmer is now and always has been a warm personal friend of President Grant and a supporter of his administration, and that he intends to continue so.

Town Elections in Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., March 4.—At the charter election to-day, Benjamin Kingsburry, jr., was re-elected Mayor, the vote standing Kingsburry, Republican, 2,032; Cleaves, Democrat, 1,648; Morgan, citizens' ticket, 312.

LEWISTON, ME., March 4.—Lewiston to-day elected David Cowan, Republican, Mayor, by 528 majority over J. P. Gill, Democrat. Last year Garcelon, Democrat, had 58 majority.

THE people of St. Louis are making a movement to abolish corporal punishment in the public schools of that city, and it would seem that other towns might profitably follow the example. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the system which imposes upon teachers the necessity of whipping as a means of maintaining the order required, is not as much a wrong to the teacher as to the child. As a matter of economy it is probably, as a rule, altogether a mistake, and it would certainly seem to be unworthy of the position and duties of the instructor. Hardly any one outside of Delaware and Virginia believes the whipping post to be an engine of moral reform; and if, in a case in which all the elements that go to fasten responsibility for action exist, this sort of punishment is so utterly offensive to the moral sense, surely there is no reason why it should be employed in cases where the offenders are immature in judgment, full of impulse, without experience, and, generally, at the worst more thoughtless than wilful. Of course discipline is necessary; but so it is in the army and navy, yet corporal punishment has long been abolished in both these branches of the national service, to the great advantage of each. This is a matter in which all are interested. It is probable that many of our teachers would gladly themselves see an end put to it, and we are quite sure that those who still consider it a necessity would, after it had been abandoned, find it to be a custom far more honored in the breach than in the observance.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

King William's Decision of the San Juan Boundary Question.

LONDON, March 4.—A *Times* special dispatch from Berlin says that it is thought in that city that the decision of Emperor William, arbitrator in the San Juan boundary dispute between the English and American Governments, will be adverse to England.

The French Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, March 4.—The dissatisfaction in the Cabinet over the conduct of Pouyer Quertier, Minister of Finance, testifying at Rouen in favor of Lamotte, ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, who is charged with embezzling funds contributed to the relief of the French sufferers continues. Should the resignation of the Minister of Finance become necessary, it is believed Casimar Perier, Minister of the Interior, will be appointed to the position.

PARIS, March 4.—Minister Pouyer Quertier has not yet resigned, and the Cabinet is still deliberating. In the Assembly to-day there was a stormy debate on the bill imposing penalties on members of the International Society. Deputy Folain made a lengthy speech in defense of the society, which, he said, in placing the principle of solidarity above country only imitates religious associations in all parts of the world.

Sauvier de la Motte, Ex-Prefect of the Department of Eure, whose trial at Rouen, on a charge of misappropriating funds for the relief of France, has excited so much attention, was to-day acquitted and honorably discharged.

Thiers to-day, in reply to a deputation of Englishmen, stated that the present passport system was only temporary, and promised encouragement for the tunnel project.

The Prefect of the Department of Rhone asks for military reinforcements for the maintenance of order, which he says is needed by the rapid increase of workmen's clubs and illegal sectarian societies.

LONDON, March 4.—A *Times* dispatch from Paris says: General L'Admirault has reconsidered his determination to retire from the Governorship of Paris, which position he threatened to resign because the *Rappel* was allowed to reappear.

The End of the Tichborne Case.

LONDON, March 4.—The jury in the Tichborne case have informed the Court that they have heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdict. Adjournment has been taken until Wednesday, in order to allow Sergeant Ballantine, counsel for the claimant, to consider as to his future course.

Copies of the American Case to be Distributed in Parliament.

LONDON, March 4.—Copies of the American case in full, as submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitration, will be distributed in both Houses of Parliament Saturday.

The operatives in the flax mills of Leeds have struck for a reduction of their time of labor to nine hours per day. They are conducting themselves in an orderly manner, and no trouble is apprehended. The number of persons on strike is estimated between 10,000 and 11,000.

Dispatches from Calcutta announce that the expedition against Looshaiee is practically ended, and peace will soon be proclaimed.

It is reported that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and Paraguay, by the terms of which the former continues to exercise a protectorate over Paraguay for ten years, and the latter undertakes to pay the expenses of the protectorate and cedes certain territory to Brazil.

Expulsion of the Turks from Europe Predicted.

LONDON, March 4.—The *Sclavonic World* of Prague says the Prince of Servia is about to marry a Russian Princess, and it predicts from this alliance a no less important result than the driving of the Turks from Europe.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 4.—A London *Times* dispatch from Berlin says Count Von Arnim, German Embassador to France, has been ordered home to report his opinion regarding the stability of the French Government.

Intelligence states that ex-President Roye, of Liberia, who was imprisoned for certain illegal acts while in office, escaped from being drowned while endeavoring to swim to a steamer just before its departure from Liverpool.

ROME, March 4.—Pere Hyacinthe delivered an address at a Protestant meeting.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 4.—The steamers Cambria, Idaho and Alexander have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, March 4—5 P. M.—Consols—Money 92⅝ a93; account 92. American Bonds—5-20s, '65, 93; 5-20s, '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88⅜. Tallow 47s. Sugar, spot, 34s a35s; afloat 59s. Turpentine 56s a57s.

FRANKFORT, March 4—5-20s, '62, 95⅝.

PARIS, March 4—Rentes 56f 42c.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11d a11⅛d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000 bales. Red winter wheat amber 9s 12d. Flour 28s a27s. Corn 28s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland middles 31s 6d; short rib middles 32s. Turpentine 56s a57s.

XLII CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1872.

SENATE.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to postpone it, to take up the Chicago relief bill. Lost. After some time spent in considering the appropriation bill, the Senate went into executive session, continuing therein until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HIBBARD introduced a bill to test a plan of storm and flood signals.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the steamboat law, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then, in committee of the whole, considered the deficiency appropriation bill. Without concluding its consideration, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, March 4.—In the Senate the House bills were passed to authorize a consolidation of the turnpikes, so as to form a continuous line, and to authorize the incorporation of companies for the building of public halls. Bills were introduced to enable railroad companies, after five years' existence, to dissolve on the vote of two-thirds of the stockholders; to provide that the parents or guardians of children attending the public schools shall be heard before the Boards of Education before the children shall be excluded from school by the teachers thereof.

In the House bills were introduced to require passenger trains on the railroads to stop at all towns of three hundred inhabitants; to redistrict the State into Congressional districts; to authorize debtors to bring action for recovery of money or property taken by attachment or garnishment in another State which is exempt from execution in Ohio; to exempt all permanently disabled persons from work on the roads.

LOWRY AND HIS GANG.

The Perpetrators of Almost Countless Murders and Robbers in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A letter from Scuffletown, North Carolina, gives a full account of the Lowry gang of outlaws and their depredations. Sixteen murders have been committed and over three hundred robberies, and not a man lost to the band. They live in a swamp, and are a mongrel race, being a mixture of Indian, negro and low whites. The leader of the band can neither read nor write. He expresses his willingness to leave the State, but his gang will not permit. One of the Sheriffs declares that the only way to rid the State of them is for the Government to to declare the whole county under martial law, and draw a military cordon around it, with determined army officers.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, a decided falling temperature, northwesterly to northeasterly winds and clear weather will prevail during to-night from the upper Lake region, southeastward and eastward to the Atlantic, the winds along the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, increasing to very brisk and probably high northwesterly; the pressure diminish somewhat during to-night and on Tuesday throughout the Mississippi Valley and westward, with southerly to easterly winds and probably increased cloudiness.

Boston's Greater Organ.

The Boston *Traveller* furnishes some further information in regard to the great Jubilee. Up to date one hundred and twenty-four choral societies have signified their intention of taking part in the exercises.

It is the design of the builders of the great organ to make this the most magnificent organ on this continent, and perhaps in the world. Besides possessing immense and unheard of power, it will also have fine solo effects, and even delicate effects, so that it can be made an instrument for organ solos, and give the multitude who attend the great festival an opportunity of hearing the best organists of the country in the various styles of organ playing and composition. It will have two manuals of sixty-one notes compass each, and a pedal of thirty-one notes. There will be fifteen full stops in the first manual, eight in the second and six in the pedal, two octave couplers and a number of mechanical appliances for controlling the stops by pedals and otherwise. The pneumatic lever will be applied to every key and register throughout, and there will be electric communication from the key-boards to the organ. The instrument will stand in the rear of the chorus, while the organist will sit near the conductor's stand.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Land Grant Swindle in the Senate.

Enlistment of Minors in the Army.

Reception of the Japanese Embassy.

THE LETTER OF THE EMPEROR.

The Senate Tariff Measure

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1872.

Public Buildings in Cincinnati.

Following is the text of the bill which has finally passed for the purchase of a site for public buildings at Cincinnati:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to purchase a central and suitable site, in the city of Cincinnati for the erection of a building for the accommodation of the United States Courts, Custom House, United States Depository, Postoffice, Internal Revenue and Pension Offices, at a cost not exceeding $300,000, provided that no money which may hereafter be appropriated for this purpose shall be used or expended in the purchase of said site until a valid title thereto shall be vested in the United States, and until the State of Ohio shall cede its jurisdiction over the same, and shall duly release and relinquish to the United States the right to tax or in any way assess said site, and the property of the United States that may be thereon during the time that the United States shall be or remain owner thereof.

Kentucky War Claims.

Argument upon Kentucky war claims will be heard in the Supreme Court on Friday next, when, a rule having been granted upon the Secretary of the Treasury, he will appear through the Attorney General and Solicitor General, and show cause why he should not be compelled to sign a treasury warrant for the payment of the Kentucky claim. In connection with this subject a report is current here that the State authorities at Frankfort are unable to ascertain the exact whereabout of $39,000 already paid by the Government on account of the war claims of the State.

Land Grant Swindle Passed.

The Senate passed the extension of time for the Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe land grant swindle to-day. Pomeroy engineered and Twitchell, member of the House and President of the Road, was on hand, as when it was under consideration before, to help lobby it through. In the House it is understood Twitchell will rally to the support of the pending Bayfield and Lake Superior scheme, with the hope on the part of each to help their own cause along. The House Committee on Public Lands had the Bayfield bill with the House instructions under consideration to-day, when the friends of the bill unexpectedly ascertained that a mistake had evidently been made in preparing the instructions, since they virtually killed the bill. The first instruction provided that the road should only receive such lands as could otherwise go to the Northern Pacific, and secondly, that it should not receive those in lieu of which the Northern Pacific would get other lands. This coupled with the first, would leave scarcely anything for the Bayfield scheme, and so the committee adjourned to take the situation into consideration.

State Courts Without Jurisdiction in Enlistment of Minors.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that no State Court had authority to interfere and discharge a person enlisted into the United States military service, on the ground that he had enlisted when a minor and without proper permission; that such cases belonged exclusively to the United States Courts.

Arms Sale Investigation.

A member of the House Committee to investigate the sale of arms makes the statement that his Committee was very disagreeably surprised when it found that the House had passed a resolution deciding on an inquiry which included the real parties in interest; that Mr. Lynch intended to introduce the resolution pending in the Senate as amended, which excluded the words, "real parties in interest," but made a mistake and offered the original of Mr. Sumner's instead, which did contain them.

The Letter from the Emperor of Japan.

The following is an official copy of the translation of the letter of credence from the Emperor of Sapan, presented by the Japanese Embassy to the President of the United States to-day:

Moutsoukito, Emperor of Japan, etc., to the President of the States of America; our good brother and faithful friend, greeting:

MR. PRESIDENT: Whereas, since our accession by the blessing of heaven to the sacred throne on which our ancestors reigned from time immemorial, we have not dispatched any embassy to the Courts and governments of friendly countries, we have thought fit to select our trusty and honored Minister, Sioüii Tomomi Iwakura, the Junior Prime Minister, as Ambassador Extraordinary, and have associated with him Jassanmi Takagossi Kido, member of the Privi Council; Jussammi Topsimitsi Okubo, Minister of Finance; Sushie Hirobumie Ito, Acting Minister of Public Works, and Jushie Massouha Yammgutsi, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Associate Ambassadors Extraordinary, and invested them with full power to proceed to the good Government of the United States, as well as to other governments, in order to declare our cordial friendship, and to place the peaceful relations between our respective nations on a firmer and broader basis. The period for revising the treaties now existing between ourselves and the United States is less than one year distant. We expect and intend to reform and improve the same, so as to stand upon a similar footing with the most enlightened nations, and to attain the full development of public right and interest. The civilization and institutions of Japan are so different from those of other countries that we cannot expect to reach the desired end at once. It is our purpose to select from the various institutions prevailing among enlightened nations such as are best suited to our present condition, and adopt them in gradual reforms, and the improvements of our policy and customs, so as to be upon an equality with them With this object we desire to fully disclose to the United States Government the condition of affairs in our Empire, and to consult upon the means of giving greater efficiency to our institutions at present and in the future; and as soon as the said Embassy returns home, we will consider about the revision of the treaties and accomplish what we have expected and intended. The Ministers who compose this Embassy have our confidence and esteem. We request you to favor them with full credence and due regard, and we earnestly pray for your continued health and happiness, and for the peace and prosperity of your great republic.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hand and the great seal of our empire, at our palace in the city of Tokio, this fourth of the eleventh month of the fourth year of Meiji. Your affectionate brother and friend,
[Signed] "MOUTSOUKITO.
"Countersigned JUICHII SANETOMI SANJO,
"Prime Minister."

The Wool Interest.

The Committee on Ways and Means will give another hearing to the delegations on the wool question to-morrow.

Senator Wright made an unsuccessful effort to-day to get up the Chicago relief bill, but Cole stubbornly refused to give way with his appropriation bill. The motion was not persisted in very strongly, as there was a very slim attendance of Senators. It will be called up again to-morrow and pressed to a vote. There no longer seems to be any doubt from any quarter as to its passage.

The Senate Tariff Bill.

Senator Sherman intends to call up the tariff bill lately reported by the Finance Committee some time this week. He thinks that this bill represents the average amount of reduction that the Senate is willing to sustain. In this direction this committee will so amend the free tea and coffee bill as to simply provide for a reduction of duties thereon to the figures fixed upon in its late report to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1872.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY—SPEECH OF PRINCE IWAKURA AND REPLY OF GENERAL GRANT.

The Japanese Embassy were presented to the President to-day, and a complimentary speech made by the Japanese Minister introducing the Embassy, followed by an address from Iwakura and the response by President Grant. The members of the Cabinet were present, together with all the army and naval dignitaries in full uniform, together with Vice President Colfax and Speaker Blaine, etc. The following is the address of the ambassadors to the President, delivered by Iawakura:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, our august sovereign, has sought since the achievement of our national reconstruction to attain a more perfect organization in the administrative power of his government. He has studied with interest the results attained by western nations. Having a sincere desire to establish permanent and friendly relations with foreign powers on a still closer footing, he has commissioned us, his Ambassadors Extraordinary, to all powers having treaties with Japan. Upon the soil of your country we first present our credentials, delivering to you personally the letter of our august sovereign at this public official audience. The objects of the mission with which we are charged by our Government are somewhat set forth in this letter. We are authorized to consult with your Government on all international questions, directing our efforts to promote and develope wide commercial relations, and draw in closer bonds the strong friendship already existing between our respective people. Thus we hope to gain a fresh impulse in progress, gaining good from every form of civilization. This we shall aim to do while in the exercise of strict integrity to our own national interests, so trustingly confided by a generous sovereign, and shall earnestly hope to receive your kind co-operation in facilitating the task assigned us by our Government. We gladly avail ourselves of this happy meeting to convey personally to your Excellency our sincere wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness, and as national representatives we extend the same wish to all the people of the United States."

The President then responded:

GENTLEMEN: I am gratified that this country and that my administration will be distinguished in history as the first which has received an embassy from the nation with which the United States were first to establish diplomatic and commercial intercourse. The objects which you say have given rise to your mission do honor to the intelligence and wisdom of your sovereign, and reflect credit on you in having been chosen as an instrument for carrying them into effect. The time must be regarded as gone never to return, when any nation can keep apart from all others and expect to enjoy prosperity and happiness, which depend more or less upon the mutual adoption of improvements, not only in the service of the Government, but in those other sciences and arts which contribute to the dignity of mankind and to national wealth and power. Though Japan is one of the most ancient of organized communities and the United States rank among the most recent, we flatter ourselves we have made some improvement on the political institutions of the nations from whom we are descended. Our experience leads us to believe that the wealth, power and happiness of a people are advanced by their encouragement of trade and commercial intercourse with other powers; by the elevation and dignity of labor; by the practical adaptation of science to manufactures and arts; by increased facilities of frequent and rapid communication between different parts of the country; by the encouragement of emigration, which brings with it varied habits and diverse geniuses of the industry of other lands; by a free press; by a freedom of thought and conscience, and liberal toleration in matters of religion, not only to citizens but to all foreigners resident among us. It will be a pleasure to us to enter on that consultation on international questions in which you say you are authorized to engage. The improvement of commercial relations between our respective countries is important and desirable, and cannot fail to strengthen the bonds wich unite us. I will heartily co-operate in so desirable an object. Your kind wishes for me personally, gentlemen, are cordially accepted. I trust that your abode with us may be agreeable to you, and may contribute to more intimate acquaintance and intercourse between our respective peoples."

The utmost interest was manifested by the large company present in these exercises. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a formal introduction was given to all the officials present, those representing the several departments being presented in groups to the strangers. At the conclusion of the courtesies the members of the Embassy were escorted into the blue parlor to be introduced to the ladies of the Executive mansion and of the cabinet officers' families, together with others who had been invited to be present. President Grant, with Iwaukura on his arm, led the way, followed by the cabinet officers escorting other members of the Embassy. Some time was passed in the blue parlor in the exchange of social courtesies, an interpreter being present to assist in the conversation.

The Japanese Ambassadors held a reception this afternoon at their hotel. The parlors were handsomely decorated with United States and Japanese flags. Many distinguished persons were present. The Embassy have accepted the invitation of Speaker Blane to pay a visit to the House of Representatives, and have named Weinesday for that purpose.

Hon. James Brooks, of New York, gave a reception to the Japanese embassadors this evening. It was a grand affair. The Japanese entered socially into conversation either in our own language or through an interpreter, and expressed themselves delighted with the reception everywhere extended them. At the banquet speeches were made by Iwakura, Mr. Brooks, General Banks, Kido, Imperial Counsellor, Governor Ito, Minister De Long, Mr. Mari, Congressmen Wood, Sargent, Kelley, Dawes and Kerr, and Ben Perley Poore. The entertainment continued until a late hour, and was in the highest degree gratifying to all present.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AT St. Louis, in an alleged case of fraud and theft in connection with the issue of county railroad bonds, these facts were developed: In 1851 Cass county, Missouri, voted $100,000 in ten per cent. bonds in aid of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Only $5,000 of these bonds were delivered, it being claimed that the railroad company failed to fulfill its agreement in the construction of the road, and the remaining $95,000 of bonds were locked up in the County Treasurer's safe, at Pleasant Hill. During the war Pleasant Hill was raided by Federal troops, these bonds found and sent to General Schofield, then commanding the department, who, supposing they belonged to the railroad company turned them over. After the war Cass county refused to acknowledge the legality of the bonds, and virtually repudiated them. The Railroad Company, however, retained the bonds, and with the accrued interest for fourteen years laid claim against Cass county for $229,000. It has recently been determined that the claim of the Railroad Company is valid, and it is alleged that a ring was formed embracing some members of the Cass county, court and several citizens, by whom it was proposed that the county should issue bonds to the amount of $229,000, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable in from fifteen to nineteen years, which should be given to the Railroad. Although this proposition was strongly opposed, it is represented that new bonds were duly executed by the ring and efforts made to negotiate them. The police of St. Louis were requested by telegraph from Cass county to arrest any person offering the bonds there, and the officers had a lively experience on Monday in endeavoring to trace out parties who had been endeavoring to sell the securities. They finally succeeded in getting possession of 176 of the bonds, most of which were about to be expressed to New York.

Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, at Atchison, Kansas, created a sensation yesterday by appearing on the bench in a black gown.

Dr. Wolf, physician at Mount Washington, eighteen miles from Louisville, cut his throat from ear to ear Saturday night and died in a few moments. No cause assigned.

The California press severely condemn the sending of Gen. Howard on a mission to the Apaches, now that Gen. Crook is about to take the field. It is feared that the mission will result in another Collyer peace farce, leaving the settlers at the mercy of the savages.

The election at Newport, Ky., yesterday, resulted in majorities for the Republican candidates, ranging from 200 to 500.

A libel suit against the St. Louis *Democrat* by B. S. Rosenthal, for $25,000, for alleged defamation of character, in mentioning his name in connection with some men arrested for burglary, was decided yesterday by a verdict of one cent damages for the plaintiff.

A new paper—the *Daily Globe*—appeared in Boston yesterday.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* asserts that he has been personally told by Governor Palmer, of Illinois, that he expects and desires the re-election of General Grant.

A Washington dispatch of the New Orleans *National Republican* asserts that "it is understood, from authoritative sources, that the President fully approves the course of those Republicans represented by the regular State Committee, in their efforts to reform the administration of the affairs in the State governmen of Louisiana."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Forest county met in county convention at Tionesta on the 29th ult. and appointed J. H. Patrick representative delegate to the Republican State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. John F. Hartranft for Governor, and Hon. I. G. Gordon for Supreme Judge.

The Republicans of Lancaster county will on Saturday next elect delegates to the National and State Conventions, two to the former and five to the latter. According to the *Express*, the contest for the Gubernatorial question will be between Hartranft and Jordan, and urges the people to vote in favor of the latter.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Bedford *Inquirer* writes: "Among those talked of for Supreme Judge, are: Gordon, of Jefferson; Williams, of Tioga; Mercur, of Bradford, and Butler and Smith, of Chester. The friends of Gordon are working very energetically for him, and the chances now favor his nomination. He is a man eminently qualified for the position, and would add strength to the Republican ticket. In anticipation of the election of Auditor General there is some talk as to the probable candidate. Among the names mentioned are General Allen, of Warren; Ex-Senator Brown, of Mercer; Ex-Representatives Shurlock, of Beaver, and Senator Billingfelt, of Lancaster."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says editorially: "Hon. I. G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, is mentioned favorably by several Republican papers as well qualified for the Supreme Judgeship and earnestly recommended to the Republican State Convention for nomination. There is no question as to the ability of Mr. Gordon. He would make an unexceptionable candidate, and we have no doubt his claims will be fairly considered with those of other gentlemen whose names will be presented to the convention."

The Cambria County Republican Committee has been summoned to meet in Ebensburg on the 11th inst., to take action with regard to delegates to the State Convention.

The Republican Convention in Butler county meets to-morrow.

OIL ANACONDA.

Intense Excitement in the Oil Regions.

Counter Combination to be Formed.

THE BURDEN OF THE COMPLAINT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Excitement Unabated.

OIL CITY, PA., March 4, 1872.

The excitement over the South Improvement Monoply continues unabated. The preparations for the meeting in Franklin to-morrow have been completed, and important results are anticipated. An extra train of ten cars will leave here at nine P. M. Delegations are expected from all the principal points in the oil region. Leading men here greatly encouraged at the prospect of perfecting arrangements for crushing out the monopoly. Two commissions, representing the producers and refiners respectively, have been in session to-day, perfecting details for

A Counter Combination.

Whereby to take charge of all the oil produced, refine it, make contracts for shipment by rail, for selling and for export to Europe. The features will be either that the refiners take all the crude at a stated price, less than the market value, and upon refining and sale, pay the balance after sale of the refined, of course allowing an agreed per centage to the refiners, or that the producers will pay the refiners a gross sum per barrel for refining, which will be about one dollar and ten cents per barrel in bulk. In one case the producers do the whole business themselves, simply employing refiners; in the other case it is a combined business, each party sharing *pro rata* the profits. It is thought one or the other of these plans will be adopted at the meeting to-morrow, and put into execution immediately. It is reported to-night that

The Ring is Already Broken

As far as freights are concerned. The Atlantic and Great Western has put down the rates, but it is regarded as a pretense to serve a present purpose; that the reduction will not be permanent, as the ring has invested too much money not to make every effort to go through with the scheme. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern has reduced the rates to Cleveland, and the Atlantic and Great Western to New York. It is said the New York Central will make a similar proposition to the meeting to-morrow. These actions are received with distrust, and will not cause the people here to relax their efforts in the least until they feel satisfied that the

Life is Crushed Out of the Monopoly.

The leaders in the COMMERCIAL and other Pittsburgh papers are severely criticised, because no reference is made to the great burden of complaint, "the drawback of one dollar per barrel on all oil shipped by the combination," which discrimination would enrich the monopoly and ruin all others. It is claimed that this drawback feature has been abundantly proved by men who were solicited but refused to join the ring. To utterly deprive the combination of the power to levy this drawback tax is the

Object of the War

in which the people here are engaged. As evidence of the bitter feeling existing against the combination, it is reported that a large tank belonging to P. H. Watson, President of the Company, at Franklin, was tapped at five o'clock Sunday morning, and five hundred barrels of oil run into the river.

Hall Dedication.

Alfred Alack, Grand Master, with J. B. Nicholson, John A. Myler and John K. Brown, Grand Lodge officers, arrived here to-day, and dedicated the Odd Fellows' Hall at Rouseville this afternoon. The Allegheny Quartette Club, Messrs. Slack, Horner and Darling, gave a free concert on the occasion.

An Oil Producer's Views of the Situation.

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., March 4, 1871.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The city press having given the South Improvement Company a full hearing, it would seem proper that the producers should be permitted to have their story.

With reference to the claim of this company that, with the refineries and railroads, it is the only medium through which the depressed producing interest can escape the destructive raid which the "Dutch" are making upon it, the contrary is certainly the fact. There is at present no interest between the refiner and producer which is mutual. To the general observer the two interests seem allied, while to one familiar with the trade nothing but antagonism is seen to exist. The facts are as follow: The refiners of Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Philadelphia, owing to the very shiftless and extravagant manner in which they conduct their business, have been compelled to subsidize railroads, secure legislative favors, have one-sided inspectors appointed, and so on, to enable them to "beat the Dutch" in handling oil. We here assert that for years past the refining interest, with the help of the railroads, has used every artifice to wring the hard-earned oil from the producer at the lowest possible price. Some may doubt this, but in reply it is asked has not the refiner, in this locality and Cleveland, always had an advantage on freights, directly or indirectly, of from ten cents to one dollar per barrel over that which the producer had on his shipments? And when the producer had the hardihood to ship his oil on his own account to the market, was he not robbed by a system of gauge and inspection, until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and affairs reached such a pass that to-day there is not one producer, mark you *not one*, who will ship his oil to a refiner and take Pittsburgh gauge and inspection as a basis of settlement. The rule now is, pay for the oil before it leaves the region. When this channel of wrong was closed, then the refiners got the Valley road to allow them twenty-five cents drawback, or in other words, to charge all outside shipments fifty cents, and quietly give themselves twenty-five cents, when the oil was refined and forwarded east, by the Pennsylvania Railroad. After a while, when matters were getting pretty warm, and some suits were coming up in court, it was necessary to change base. Freights were therefore put up to fifty cents, but an oath-bound compact still gave the refiner the advantage over the producer. Still "the Dutch" wanted the crude oil, and were willing to pay a dollar and upwards more for the article than the American refiners. This must be stopped, cries the refiner, or we are ruined; and now the great *coup d'etat* of the South Improvement Company is made. It is here asserted that if this iniquitous scheme is carried out the producer will simply be a hewer of wood and drawer of water for this combination of cormorants.

Strange as it may seem, the fact is patent that the county would be richer to-day if not one barrel of crude oil was refined for export. Here are the figures. Refined oil in nicely painted packages is worth 22 cents. Deduct therefrom 6 cents for package and freight on same; deduct also 5¼ cents for loss in bulk in refining, and you have 11¼ cents, which will make in crude at seaboard only 10½ cents per gallon. And now what are the detestable "Dutch" doing? Why they are offering 13½ cents, or one dollar and twenty-five cents a barrel more, for our crude than these South Improvement Company satellites are willing to pay. In view of these facts does any sane man think for a moment that the honest producer will lend himself to foster an extravagant system of manufacture at a cost of millions of dollars to him? The producer, satisfied with his cabin in the woods, isolated in a measure from the comforts of civilization, with his three barrel well (this is the average), which cost many months of hard toil and over six thousand dollars in solid cash, does not propose to allow capital living in luxury to combine and wrest the small income from him by any combination whatever.

But it is further said that the refiners are our friends because they have reduced the freight to the seaboard by the "Green and Empire Line" fifteen cents per barrel. Go on and ship if you want to, but see how it will work. Suppose, for instance, that a producer has to-day sold 5,000 barrels to Philadelphia for export. This will take sixty Green Line cars. The vessel is in berth, waiting for her cargo. The producer orders his cars in to be filled; the agent says we will do our best, but the "S. I. Co." have 300 cars ordered ahead of you, and we have only 150 cars all told. These cars have, therefore, to make two round trips to reach the producer's order, and when it is reached he gets two or three cars only, while the S. I. Co. get eight or ten. Probably in about three months the producer will get his cargo forwarded, but who pays demurrage on the vessel? Then again, when the producer gets his oil to the seaboard another obstacle presents itself. The "S. I. Co." has charge of the shifting yards. This is no fancy picture, and if need be facts, names and figures can and will be given. This South Improvement Company has had a previous existence under another name. The producer must necessarily buckle on his armor for the fight, free-handed, with no entangling alliances. The sixty thousand voters directly and indirectly connected with the producing interest have a power within themselves which no combination, of whatever name can overcome, if we only hold together. If you want our crude oil you must get ready to pay as much for it as "the Dutch. Overhaul your works, Messrs. Refiners, handle them carefully, cut down your expenses, come out from secret alliances, let your business be open and above board, act like honest men, put producers on the same footing with yourselves in regard to freights, and we will go with you. A little over a quarter of a century ago mine of our most respectable and wealthy citizens were imprisoned and served a term for doing on the canal that which is now being attempted. In a word, we want all we can get for our oil, with an equal right to sell to whom we please, and we do not propose to let the South Improvement Company, or any one else, have our affairs to manage. We are no drones who sit quietly down and let others do our work. We want money in the fullest measure, be it Dutch, English or Yankee, and we will not be fenced in. H.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE SNOW QUESTION.

Mr. W. Milnor Roberts, the distinguished Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has made a statement regarding the snow problem on the northern route, which has special interest just now. Mr. Roberts spent the winter of 1870-71 along the western section of the Northern Pacific line in Oregon and Washington Territory, the early part of the present winter in Western Montona, near the highest elevation of the route, and has since been on the eastern portion of the road, through Minnesota. Besides this personal inspection he has been in constant communication with surveying and construction parties, and with government officials on the various parts of the line. His statement, which was made in answer to certain definite questions, is as follows:

REPORT.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 2, 1872.

The only points on the Northern Pacific route where in the absence of ordinary precautions there would be reason to anticipate occasional difficulty from snow, are at and near the Bozeman Pass, in Montana, and towards the western part of Minnesota. As to the necessity for unusual precautions against snow, if the route *via* the Yellowstone Valley, Deer Lodge Pass, Clark's Fork and Columbia river be adopted, I do not apprehend that any would be needed.

The present winter is a remarkable one almost everywhere, but it is my opinion that with well constructed fences at the most exposed points the *Northern Pacific Railroad can unquestionably be kept open for regular traffic its entire length across the Continent through similar winters hereafter, should they occur.* Our road from Duluth to Oak Lake (about 200 miles), has been free most of the way this winter *without* snow fences, and the Lake Superior and Mississippi and the St. Paul and Pacific Roads, in Minnesota, have had comparatively little trouble from snow this winter. A few miles of snow fences will render our line from Lake Superior to the Missouri river as free from snow obstructions as the line from Chicago to Omaha. Even in the Rocky Mountains, in Montana, the thermometer from January 8th to the 14th, in the middle of the day, ranged from 37° above zero to 48° above, except the 12th, when it was 30° above. From January 15th to the 21st, the range was from 15° to 37° above; from January 29th to February 12th the range was from 2° above to 44° above—average, 26° above; February 12th to 18th from 26° above to 54° above—average 42.5°. The first snow storms of the present winter came in the Rocky Mountain region of Montana unusually early, (in November and December), were accompanied by unusually cold weather and were regarded by the oldest settlers as very remarkable. Most winters cattle range through the valleys of this region without difficulty, and are usually fatter in spring than when turned out on the approach of winter—feeding on the nutritious bunch grass. At Helena, in the mountains, during the severe weather referred to, the lowest thermometer was about thirty degrees below zero, and from twenty to thirty below in the vicinity of the Bozeman summit. But such low temperature only occurred for a few days, as witness the high range of the thermometer from January 8th to February 18th. My latest information from the mountain sections of our line is a report from Assistant Engineer J. W. Flenniken, dated at Helena, February 12, and fully corroborated by letters from residents of other portions of Montana, dated the 19th. From the former I make the following extract:

"I have not heard of any very serious snows on any of our lines. The Jefferson has but very little on it. Major Pease, who just arrived here from the Crow Agency, says that between the Agency and the divide there is but little snow. Between Forts Shaw and Benton it has disappeared altogether. In the Bitter-root and Missoula valleys there has been none of any account. So far as I can learn, the snow would not have delayed trains more than one day had they been running. My opinion of the danger of deep snows and frequent drifts is, that at no time will the Northern Pacific Railroad have to encounter anything resembling the trouble and vexation that the Union Pacific is suffering. The wagon road between here and Deer Lodge, the highest elevation on our line, has been open and in good condition ever since it was first broken. * *

"Mr. Sparks, just returned from the Muscle Shell Valley, where his stock has been during the winter, says the snow has been very light, and the cattle have had no difficulty in getting plenty of grass the entire time."

These very favorable reports, during a winter of unprecedented severity, cover the most elevated and mountainous portions of our line where obstructions from snow would occur if anywhere on the route; and when it is remembered that the obstructions on the Union Pacific have been virtually confined to a section of 180 miles, every part of which is at least 1,000 feet higher than the highest summit on the Northern route, and most of which is 2,500 to 3,000 feet higher than the mountain section of equal length on the Northern Pacific line, it becomes perfectly safe to predict for the latter as complete exemption from winter blockade as is enjoyed by railroads in New York and New England. The valley route and sheltered position of the Northern Pacific Road through Montana prevents, to a great extent, that constant *drifting* of what snow there is, which characterizes more elevated routes, and which has been the chief source of difficulty on the Union Pacific.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Chief Engineer Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending March 3 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, health physician: Abscess of Liver, 1; Accident, 1; Apoplexy, Cerebral, 1; Asthma, 1; Cholera, Infantum, 1; Consumption, 7; Convulsions, 2; Cyanosis, 1; Congestion of Brain, 2; Debility, 1; Disease of the Brain, 1; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Lungs, 1; Disease of the Stomach, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 2; Typhoid Fever, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 3; Inanitation, 2; Old Age, 1; Paralysis, 1; Small Pox, 2; Syphilis, 1; Thrush Infantile, 1; Still births, 3. Of the above there were under one year, 12; from one to two, 2; from two to five, 2; from five to ten 3; from ten to fifteen, 0; from fifteen to twenty, 3; from twenty to thirty, 4; from thirty to forty, 2; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 4; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 2; from eighty to ninety, 3. Males, 22; females 19; white, 39, colored, 2; total, 41.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

ONLY two deaths from small-pox last week.

IT is rumored that Scharff has accepted the challenge of Butler, the Boston oarsman, to row him a single scull race.

YESTERDAY morning Wm. Bowers and John McKessick, arrested for disorderly conduct on an Oakland street car, were fined ten dollars and costs each by Mayor Blackmore.

JOHN ALDINGER appeared before Alderman Neubert yesterday, and charged A. Utsch with assault and battery. The parties had a quarrel in a house on High street. Warrant issued.

THE doctors continue to fight about the finding of the Coroner's jury in the case of the girl Henrietta Seitz, who died of "narcotic poisoning," at Sharpsburg, some days ago. It is the old adage—"doctors differ."

SEVENTEEN Sunday drunks and disorderlies appeared at the Mayor's morning hearing yesterday. At four o'clock in the afternoon six more had been gathered in. All were appropriately disposed of.

ALDERMAN STRAIN yesterday issued warrants for the arrest of Michael Kelly to answer charges of surety of the peace, assault and battery and disorderly conduct. Defendant entered bail for a hearing. Michael Connolly charged Thos. Welsh with disorderly conduct and surety of the peace. Officer P. G. Hyer has a warrant for the defendant.

J. FAREMAN was arrested by officer Hyer, yesterday on charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace, made before Alderman Strain by J. W Kennedy. It is alleged that on Sunday the accused fired a pistol at the nephew of the prosecutor, burning his face with the powder, and that he also threatened him with personal damage. The accused was arrested, and in default of $1,500 bail was committed for a hearing on both charges. The parties reside in Birmingham.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON Patrick M'Laughlin, who keeps a drinking saloon at Soho, was before Commissioner Gamble on a charge of carrying on business without having paid the special Government tax. The defendant was asked to furnish bail but he emphatically declined, stating that he had not been notified, and that he did not know that he was required to pay any tax to the United States. When told that he must either furnish bail or go to jail, he said he was prepared for the latter, and he was accommodated accordingly.

LIZZIE KENNEDY and Jennie Louther are employed in the same establishment. On Saturday they had some high words in regard to their individual religious beliefs. The conclusion arrived at during work hours, it is alleged, did not suit Jennie, so she laid in wait for Lizzie at the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, and there had a muscular argument. This resulted in Miss Kennedy appearing before Alderman McMasters and accusing Miss Louther of assault and battery. The latter was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

CHAMBER AND TOILET SETS.—The largest and newest assortment just opened at Higby, Cus & Co., 189 Liberty street.

BE kind to the unfortunate; stick to your friends; paddle your own canoe, and drink nothing but Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale, and you won't sleep the worse for it at night. Office, corner Stevenson street and Fifth avenue.

DECORATED China and stone chamber sets. The most elegant patterns and designs just received by Higby, Cus & Co., 189 Liberty street.

T. C. Jenkins

Is offering inducements to the trade. See his advertisement on this page. The first house to offer inducements to prompt men.

CHAMBER SETS, low priced, medium priced and high priced, from $5 to $50 at Higby, Cus & Co.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID—APPLY immediately, at No. 116 Center avenue.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—FOREMAN—A FIRST-CLASS Foreman for an Iron Foundry. Must be a good Moulder of Stoves and Mill Castings. Address Box B D, Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN ENERGETIC and experienced Salesman in a Dry Good and Grocery Store on line of Railroad. Address Box 631, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IN WHOLESALE Clothing House, Philadelphia; one commanding a Trade in Western Counties of Pennsylvania, preferred. Address Box 104 St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

WANTED—BOARDING—ABOUT April 1st, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, for a gentleman, wife and two children. Address, stating location and terms, Box A. E. R., Commercial office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—AN active Business Man who has an extensive acquaintance with city merchants. To such a one, with proper references and good address, may address Box G. E. S, Commercial office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—6 CARPENTERS, 4 Coach Painters, 4 Teams for hauling coal, 4 Men for wards, 2 Farm Hands, 2 Machinists, 1 Foreman for Railroad Works, 1 Stable Boss, 2 Blacksmiths and 2 Helpers, 50 Servant Girls for country and city, for general housework, chamber and dining room work. Apply to S. T. MELLER, corner of Ninth and Penn streets.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF active, energetic Young Men to act as Agents for THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in city and country. Only such as can give good reference as to character and ability and furnish a bond, need apply. Liberal terms to first-class men. Apply only in person. No written application desired. Outfit furnished. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—FOR A Man with small capital. Desiring to engage in other business, I will sell the Stock, Fixtures and Good Will of my Store, No. 3,342 Penn avenue, at forks of road. The Store is doing a good business, and the trade can be increased. The stock consists of Hats, Caps and Gents' Underwear, fine and best brands of Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars; also, Books, Newspapers, Periodicals and Stationery. JOHN TENUATE.

STEAMSHIP AGENCY FOR SALE—THE Iron Safe, Fixtures and Good-Will of the well established Steamship and Draft Agency, No. 50 Smithfield street, will be sold for $500. An active business man can realize $2,000 per annum. Apply to E. M. JENKINS, Nation's Bank for Savings, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—A first-class Prescription Store with Lease and Fixtures. Fixtures the best in the city. The Store is located on a prominent thoroughfare, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address with real name, Postoffice Lock Box 221. Only those meaning business need apply, as this offer is a rare chance to the right party.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

STOLEN.

STOLEN—FROM STABLE, ON WEST'S Run, P. C. and V. R. R., on the night of the 3d of March, a Brown Mare, six years old, white face, three white feet. A liberal reward for information of her will be given. DREW & HILL, 388 Penn street, Pittsburgh, or Section 6 and 7, P. V. and C. R. R.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room, second story, with good Board, can be secured at 46 Liberty street.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, at No. 130 Robinson street, second door from Federal street, Allegheny city.

REWARD.

$200 REWARD—THE ABOVE reward will be paid for the return of the Diamonds taken from the show window of GEO. COHEN 260 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, on February 15, 1872, and no questions asked. GEO. COHEN.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING OF 8 ROOMS and wide Halls, large side and back Yard. Inquire at No. 205 Bedford avenue, or of LOUIS EVANS, 93 Market street.

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, up stairs. tf

FOR RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS FROM April 1st, Dwelling House, with or without Furniture. Apply at No. 29 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STOREROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—WITH POWER, A LARGE and desirable Room, on second floor. Apply to PHILLIPS, BIGGERSTAFF & CO., corner First avenue and Ferry street.

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Warehouse, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street. tf

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Dwelling, No. 164 Robinson street, Allegheny. Inquire at Office of Anchor Cotton Mills, corner of Robinson and Balkam streets, Allegheny.

23. FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW House of 11 Rooms, with all modern conveniences, on Center avenue. Inquire of THOS. ROURKE, No. 23 Center avenue, Pittsburgh.

154. FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling of 6 Rooms, on Grove street, near Center avenue. Inquire of THOMAS COKAIN, No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad, or can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room in Basement fronting Fifth avenue, one Room in Second Story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, at No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for these purposes. Inquire of R. B. CARNAHAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—A FINE DWELLING house, situated in Nineteenth Ward, containing 8 Rooms, together with 4 Acres of Ground, on which is good Stable and Spring House, and an abundance of Fruit. Inquire of Mrs. AGNES YOUNG, on Forty-third street, below Butler.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted and finished in good style, with Ante-Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—FOUR ENGINES—ONE 12x20, one 7x20, one 7x16 and one 5x10. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—75 BARRELS CINCINNATI Extra No. 2 Lard Oil, in store and for sale by REESE OWENS, No. 21 Seventh ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A RARE CHANCE—A Storeroom with good Stable and Warehouse on same lot, situated in Pulaski, Pa., on the E. and P. R. R. For particulars address JAMES GIBSON, Pulaski, Pa.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH BLACK Horse, seven years old, well gaited and well broken to saddle and harness. Also, a Barouche, almost new, with Shafts and Pole. Will be sold upon reasonable terms, as the owner is about to remove from the city. Inquire of GEORGE C. BLOOMER, 135 Penn street.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING Site in Twelfth ward. Size 264 by 120 feet, bounded by Twenty-second street, Railroad street, Smallman street and O'Hara alley. Inquire on premises, or of E. DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThS

FOR SALE—SODA FOUNTAIN—A large Apparatus with ten Syrup Fauncets and three Draught Tubes, with Puffer's Patent Coolers, &c. Also, a first class Gee's Generator, with Force Pumps and all modern improvements. WM. H. BRILL, Druggist, 63 Federal street, corner of Lacock, Allegheny, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT—THAT large new Brick Building, situate at No. 237 Franklin street, Allegheny, containing 9 Rooms and Storeroom, Water Closets, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, with all other modern improvements. For terms, &c., inquire of FRAZIER BROTHERS, 158 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny. TThstf

FOR SALE LOW—HOUSE AND LOT—The large Lot corner Bluff and Marion streets, 107 by 160 feet, with two story Brick House, Stable, Carriage House and Wash House; very desirable location, with large Yard, Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Can be divided into four Lots. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE STOCK, Lease, Good Will and Fixtures of the Wholesale Grocery and Liquor Business lately conducted by William Miller & Co., and formerly by Miller & Ricketson, at No. 221 and 223 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Apply upon the premises, or by letter, to FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, Administrator of Estate of Wm. Miller, deceased, 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—FARM—SITUATED NEAR Venice, in Washington county, Pa., three miles from McDonald Station, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, containing 189 Acres; improvements are a good Frame House, Frame Barn, with Stabling underneath; a fine bearing Orchard of over 200 choice Fruit Trees. The Farm is well Watered and Timbered, and is underlaid with Coal, and is convenient to Churches and Schools. Payments, one-half cash, balance to suit purchasers. For particulars address JAMES GRIER, 108 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to capitalists as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond a doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

N. O. SUGAR—JUST RECEIVED, A lot of prime New Orleans Sugar, for sale by the hogshead or at retail by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

BANNER BAKING POWDER. The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings.

PREPARED BY JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT PITTSBURGH.

DIVIDENDS.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY—The Managers of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after March 6th inst., at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons. JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, March 1, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

EWALT STREET BRIDGE COMPANY—An election for nine Managers and Treasurer will be held at the office of J. W. Riddell, Esq., No. 114 Fourth avenue, on FRIDAY, March 22, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. F. W. SIEBERT, Secretary. PITTSBURGH, February 28, 1872.

UNITED STATES BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION—A Stockholders' Meeting will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 5, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, at the office of the President, No. 96 Fifth avenue, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business. By order of the Association. THOS. HINDMAN, Solicitor.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, No. 64 WOOD STREET.—An Election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, March 5th, 1872, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. H. O. COFFIN, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, February 21, 1872.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL COAL AND COKE CO.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held on THURSDAY, March 7th, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at their Office, corner Fourth avenue and Try street. The Election for a Board of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held from 11 to 2 o'clock. GEO. W. SCHLUEDERBERG, Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the FORT PITT COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of A. H. English & Co., 98 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Nine Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. MARTIN HEYL, Clerk. S. McCRICKART, President.

NOTICES.

A. Y. M.—THE MEMBERS OF SAINT JOHN'S LODGE, No. 219 A. Y. M., will meet at the Hall, on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother J. R. WELDIN. Members of other Lodges are invited. Carriages will be in readiness for all wishing to participate. By order of the W. M.

NOTICE—ALL PIT OWNERS and Operators and Coal Dealers doing business in the Third Pool are requested to meet at Monongahela City, on FRIDAY, March 8th, 1872. Business of importance will be transacted. Meeting at SHEPLER'S HOTEL, at 11 A. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention. R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

POLITICAL—NOTICE. A Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee Will be held at the LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Full attendance is requested. By order of H. W. OLIVER, JR., Chairman. H. M. LONG, THOS. H. PHELPS, Secretaries.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, February 5, 1872. In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18, 1872, A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872. RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman. WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, Secretaries.

100 CASES McMurray's Mountain Corn.
200 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Golden Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Stout's Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Pie Peaches;
100 cases 3 lbs. Excelsior Tomatoes;
100 cases 3 lbs. Edwards's Tomatoes;
100 boxes Mild N. Y. Goshen Cheese;
10 tierces choice Carolina Rice;
20 bags choice Rangoon Rice.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY Samuel H. Baird, NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

Western Insurance Company, OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849. CAPITAL $225,000. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE. LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID. Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS: Alex. Nimick, Alex. Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles J. Clark, Wm. S. Evans, Phillip Reymer, Reuben Miller, Jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John R. McCune, D. Ihmsen, Joseph Kirkpatrick, H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President. WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary. GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

NEW GOODS! WE HAVE JUST OPENED NEW LINES OF
Black Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes,
Black Silk Gimps,
Black Silk Gimps,
Guipure Laces,
Guipure Laces.
THE CELEBRATED "ROUILLON KID GLOVE," A Beautiful Assortment of Colors.
Point Lace Collars,
Duchesse Lace Collars,
Guipure Lace Berthas,
Thread Lace Berthas.
F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth Avenue.

SAPOLIO CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES. POLISHES TIN-WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.

The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the wonderful popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.
REMOVES STAIN FROM MARBLE.
IN THE HOUSE—For all purposes (except washing clothes,) this article is convenient, economical and reliable.
IN THE STORE—For polishing scales, measures, (tin, brass or copper,) knives, shears, &c.
IN THE SHOP—For cleaning, polishing and removing Gums, Oils, &c., from machinery and tools.
IN THE OFFICE of the surgeon, dentist, civil engineer, painter and engraver.
IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once *effective, economical and harmless*, is required, our Sapolio will prove its *great superiority* over all other substances.
Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, Corner Smithfield Street and Second Avenue. TThs-tf

SWEET ORANGES—5 CASES PRIME Valencia Oranges, just received and for sale by the case, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

T. C. JENKINS, CHECKERED FRONT, SUCCESSOR TO T. C. JENKINS & BRO. The business of the House will be continued as usual in my own name. Thanking the public for their patronage for the past eight years, I trust I may receive a continuance of their favors. T. C. JENKINS, 273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Just Received, NEW STOCK HATS AND CAPS, AT PALMER'S, 84 Wood Street. Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

DILWORTH BROTHERS, 243 Liberty Street, *HAVE IN STORE* 900 Packages Fall Catch MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and Mess, in Barrels, Halves and Kitts. These Fish are Boston Inspection, of very Best Quality, and full weight guaranteed.
260 half bbls. Fresh White Fish;
600 half bbls. Fresh Lake Herring;
3,100 boxes New York and Ohio Goshen Cheese;
1,000 bushels Southern Illinois Dried Peaches, halves;
300 bushels Ohio Dried Apples;
500 boxes Indexical Toilet Soaps.
150 HALF CHESTS SOUCHONG TEA, NEW CROP. This Tea is of very fine quality, bought at low figures, and will be sold at a decided bargain.

THE CELEBRATED JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by L. R. NORTON, State Agent, 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞ AGENTS WANTED.

OUR ROLLER COMPOSITION IS USED AND RECOMMENDED BY EVERY PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER. PRICE, 30 CENTS PER POUND. Allan C. Bakewell & Co WOOD 75 STREET.

PLOW FACTORY FOR SALE OR LEASE. The attention of Manufacturers is invited to the Valuable Property which is offered for sale with GOOD WILL AND TRADE, MACHINERY AND FIXTURES, now doing a large Trade. Will be sold or Leased on very liberal terms. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars inquire at 121 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO GLASS MANUFACTURERS FOR SALE. A large assortment of Moulds for Pressing Glassware, formerly used by the Boston Silver Glass Co. Also, 3 large and 4 small presses, all in good working order, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. For further information apply to BOSTON SILVER GLASS CO., Postoffice Box 2,542, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—
1 car prime Middlings, in sacks;
1 car prime White Oats, in sacks;
2 cars prime White Oats, in bulk;
3 cars prime Mixed Oats, in bulk;
2 cars prime Yellow Ear Corn, in bulk;
1 car Chopped Corn and Oats;
5,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
1,000 Heavy Hemp Sacks.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE To the Governor for the Pardon of JNO. H. GRIMM, who was sentenced some two years ago for manslaughter.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1872.

THE interesting question of the Northern Pacific Railroad route and the snow blockade is satisfactorily discussed by Engineer ROBERTS in another column. The public, while it has read the accounts of the Union Pacific's troubles, have naturally wanted to know how it was with the Northern competitor or ally—whichever it is. On this point Mr. ROBERTS gives much interesting information.

WE HAVE once or twice made reference to the little island of Heligoland which, it will be recollected, was about a year ago made the subject of quite an earnest correspondence between England and Prussia. Several of the most influential British journals subsequently advocated the cession of the islet to Germany, provided its inhabitants should unanimously request such annexation. Another view, however, seems now to prevail. A considerable number of heavy guns have been lately landed on the island, and a German paper, noticing the event, says it is understood that the place is to be put in as complete a state of fortification as possible, without delay. Has BISMARCK again been casting a covetous eye in that direction?

THE recuperative and creative energies of Chicago are without parallel. Notwithstanding that less than six months ago it was stripped bare to the skin by its terrible disaster, its business last year was more extensive than during any year preceding. During the packing season, which commenced November 1st, and ended with the first of the present month, the Chicago packers handled 1,166,415 hogs, being 272,415 head more than last season, while the grain receipts and shipments of 1871 show a corresponding increase over previous years, and the lumber trade and lake and foreign commerce exhibit a similar expansion. At this rate, by the time the United States Senate has got through debating the question whether or or not to lend her a helping hand in the form in which she requests it may be done, she will pretty nearly have outgrown the necessity of any assistance whatever.

COL. SCOTT evidently means work. It is barely two weeks ago since he was elected to the Presidency of the Texas Pacific railroad, and already a bill has been introduced into the United States Senate, which changes the name of the company to the "Texas and Southern Pacific," empowers it to issue construction and land bonds for such amounts as may be considered needful, invests it with certain important mortgage powers, and provides that two hundred miles of the road shall be constructed westerly within two years, and that the whole road shall be completed within ten years from the passage of the act. The fact that the bill provides that the construction of the road shall commence at Marshall, Texas, is perhaps significant, for the reason that that town will in all probability constitute the Southern terminus of the contemplated railroad through the Indian territory, should the speculators now operating at Washington succeed in carrying their point.

IT is stated by the New York *Shipping List*, and indorsed by the *Economist* of that city, that our own cotton manufacturers have now the command of the market, the foreign imports—enormous as they are—being greatly less in amount and value than the domestic supply. This is a good sign, and it is still a better one that this important industry is being extended throughout the Southern States at a most promising rate. In addition to the cotton factories already in successful operation in South Carolina, Georgia and other portions of the South, Alabama has established several within a short time past. There are now running in that State six factories of this character, which number in the aggregate over forty-three thousand spindles, and consume upwards of twenty thousand bales of cotton annually. All these things point to a better because broader era of industrial activity and enterprise than has heretofore characterized that region, and it is to be hoped that the illustrations thus given in Alabama of what may be accomplished by a people determined to help themselves, may encourage the entire South in matters of similar practical reconstruction.

THE Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* reproduces a paragraph from the New York *Herald* to the effect that we did not dare go to war with England, knowing how easily she could fan the discontent of the Southern States into a new rebellion, and calls it "Beginning to think," from which it is to be inferred that that journal at least is not governed by the kindliest feelings toward the people of the North, and the government. A similar view to that of the *Herald* is entertained in various quarters. An English capitalist who two years ago settled in Virginia as a farmer, writes to a friend at home that his observations led him to believe that the Southern people hate the Northerners more bitterly now than at the commencement of the war. He cites a conversation lately held with some prominent men; the tenor of it being that in the case of a war with England nobody but the blacks would volunteer, and that if a conscription were made the levies would in all probability take the first chance of going over to the enemy. This Englishman indulges in a variety of other curious and amazing speculations concerning the "hot box" in which the "Yankees" would be likely, in case of hostilities, to find themselves. We shall have no war with England over the Alabama claims, and therefore the temper of the South concerning the matter is of comparatively little consequence. Still, it is to be regretted that these moody feelings should exist, and it is instructive to know that they do exist.

SEVERAL signs have lately indicated the emotion with which the leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in this country regard the influence of the daily secular press. Thus Bishop FOLEY, a few days ago in a public address, declared, with the confidence of an experienced and vigilant observer who had studied the subject, that the daily newspapers wage incessant warfare against the Church of Rome. Benevolent readers, readily sympathizing with others, were, of course, gratified to learn on the same authority that these busy antagonists are able to effect but little harm—a view of the subject which, in the Bishop, certainly implies either exceeding confidence in the strength and vitality of the institution assailed, or else a very contemptuous opinion of the vigor of the assailants. No doubt the bishop's estimate of the actual results of newspaper hostility to the Papal Church is to be referred to both these notions. Thus understood, the remark was well adapted to inspire in believing hearers respect for the speaker's sagacity as well as piety, and also to enlist toleration for a numerous class who wishing to do harm are yet innocuous.

We can not, however, help thinking that the bishop's accusation against the daily press is hardly well founded. On the contrary, with some exceptions the daily newspapers in the exercise of their vocation having occasion to mention or refer to the strictly religious proceedings of the Catholic Church, or its ministers, do so with as much respect and in much the same tone as they mention or refer to the strictly religious proceedings of other Christian sects, or their ministers. Indeed, considering the circumstance that these journals are mostly controlled by Protestants more or less imbued with the prejudices implied in the name, the fact is rather noteworthy that their editorial columns commonly contain so little matter of a character objectionable to devout Catholics. In this respect they reflect the tolerant spirit of our national Constitution rather than the proper temper of the predominant elements of our population; a remark the truth of which becomes at once manifest on comparing the reticence of American secular journals concerning Catholic religious dogma with the opposite trait of British or even French publications of the same class. The truth is that the men referred to in the Episcopal accusation seem generally, if judged by conduct, to hold it not worth while to do what they are charged with doing. On examination it would appear that newspaper attacks upon the Papal church are generally provoked by some act, or proposition, or doctrine either directly political in tenor, or easily susceptible of a political interpretation and application. Only with the church as a political organization have the American newspapers any interest. So long as its head was a temporal sovereign, his acts were inevitably a subject of discussion in secular journals, and so long as the same Potentate insists on his right under Divine sanction to the civil as well as spiritual allegiance of his adherents, the claim can not be regarded with indifference by the political organs of a people who wish to think for and govern themselves. Bishop FOLEY complains of the manner in which the daily newspapers misrepresent the recently decreed dogma of infallibility. But if they err in this respect, they err in good company, that of some of the greatest doctors of the church. In connection with this charge of misrepresenting the famous definition or decree of the Council, considerable interest attaches to the new society, "The Catholic Militant Union of the Cross," lately organized in this country, as reported in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday. Of the constitution of this society the personal infallibility of His Holiness is the fundamental principle, and the new organization destined to comprehend the entire Catholic population of the country, may therefore fairly be expected to impart fresh animation and industry to the efforts of those reformers among us who labor for the regeneration of American society by carrying into effect the doctrines of the memorable Syllabus.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION IN FRANCE.

Until recently, or within the last few years, the laboring classes in France were comparatively temperate in the use of intoxicating drink. No doubt, there was a good deal of drunkenness among them, but in comparison with the same class in England their habits of sobriety were so marked as to arrest the attention of English observers. Nor was intemperance a prominent vice of those idle and otherwise vicious members of French society, who were looked upon by their neighbors as least exemplary. During the war intemperance became fearfully common, and ever since the habits formed in those evil days have been gaining strength and working increasing mischief in the way of example among the young and even among adults, so that the subject is now regarded with a degree of anxiety which is indicated by the measures for the arrest of the vice which find favor with some reformers. As the temperance cause, so called among us, is a fresh interest in France, and as the subject is presented without any of those prejudices and presumptions which are the natural results of long discussion and agitation, it is interesting to learn in what manner the friends of reform propose to deal with the evil. A law has been framed and brought before the legislative body for consideration, in which getting drunk is treated as a crime. According to the provisions of this law, any person found drunk for the first time must pay a fine of from four to five francs. Whoever having within three years been twice sentenced for being drunk, shall offend a third time, shall pay a fine of from sixteen to three hundred francs, and shall undergo an imprisonment of from six to thirty days. Over and above the foregoing punishment the culprit is disqualified for the exercise of the following rights: 1, the right to vote; 2, the right to be voted for; 3, the right to be a juror or to fill any public office, and 4, during two years the right to carry weapons. Every elector who makes his appearance at the polls in an intoxicated state; every witness, juryman, mayor, and member of communal council who gets drunk while in the discharge of his official or specific duties, shall receive the same punishment as the person who has been twice condemned for intoxication. The same act, or rather proposed act, provides punishment for the keepers of coffee-houses and wine-shops who permit their patrons to make themselves drunk on their premises, or who admit drunken people into their places of entertainment.

It may be easy to ridicule some or all of these provisions, and still easier to denounce them as inconsistent with civil liberty. It may also be true that a temperance law well adapted to a people like the French long familiar with the methods of a paternal or despotic government; would not be suited for a free nation. Probably, however, to many readers the statute sketched above will appear to be skillfully aimed, and certain, if sternly enforced, to strike in a vital part the evil against which it is directed. Though the sketch above given may first undergo some modifications, it will most likely be enacted and then carried out. But it is well to recollect that the law will be sustained in France by a force of public opinion, which a similar law in Great Britain or the United States would lack. Drunkenness has never been fashionable in France, but has always been regarded by the great mass of the population with disgust and abhorrence. Even French people who scorned religion and laughed at virtue looked down with contempt on the drunkard in the days when leaders of society in Edinburgh seldom went sober to bed, and when gentlemen of high social position in England usually muddled themselves as a matter of course at their dinner tables. How it was then with the working classes we need not say. In this country we inherit the old British spirit of indulgence toward those who take too much, and cannot loathe or abhor, however much we may disapprove, their vice. The respectable example of the past also is still powerful and enters into the prevailing opinions and prejudices of the present. Until these shall have been changed by sound moral education as well as by instruction, we fear that such a law as the one proposed in France would speedily become a dead letter on this side of the Atlantic.

UNFORTUNATE CITATIONS.

A number of journals more or less favorably disposed toward the "Liberal" movement, are citing the cases of Virginia and Tennessee in proof of the satisfactory results of the policy wherever experimentarily applied, and arguing, thence, the salutary influence which the same policy might be expected to exert on the nation at large; and much stress is laid upon the fact that Senator FOWLER, of the latter State, conjointly with others of its prominent men, has issued an address to the Republicans of the State, urging them to take action in favor of the coming Cincinnati Convention. The political importance of this address, and the alleged happy effects of the "Liberal" policy upon affairs in the State generally, are probably alike overestimated. Indeed, it is not more than a couple of weeks ago since Hon. W. R. SEVIER, a conservative Union member of the Tennessee Legislature, resigned his seat in that body, on the express ground that the old rebel element prevailed to such an extent that all the principal State offices were held by persons who formerly wore the grey, while—we quote his exact language—"the badge of inferiority is placed upon all men who were friends of the government during the war, regardless of their sacrifices and efforts in behalf of peace, popular rights, universal amnesty and universal suffrage, since that period." This testimony, which certainly ought to be considered reliable, is not exactly of the kind calculated to make Republicans over-anxious to see the policy out of which the condition of things therein described arose, prevail throughout the country at large. Nor, for that matter, does Virginia present any improvement in the aspect of affairs. Not contented with tarnishing the honor of the State by violating the contract recorded in the State bonds which were issued under the funding law, the Conservatives who have come into power since the inauguration of the "liberal" era, are plotting to change the Constitution of the State so as to restore the system of *viva voce* voting, and to leave each county free to provide its own public schools—for the purpose, of course, of reestablishing the old system of terrorism with regard to voters, thereby placing the political power of the State in the hands of a few men; and by abolishing the free school tax to again bring the masses of the people under the same bondage of ignorance in which they existed under the ante bellum *regime*. The fact is, that the political troubles of neither Virginia nor Tennessee are really composed, and that the very liberality of the treatment they have received seems to have served rather to deepen than to remove the social and political prejudices which grew out of the war. If the advocates of the Cincinnati movement have no better arguments to offer in favor of their cause than those which the condition and prospects of Union people in those two States afford, they can hardly look for any extensive following.

An Invitation from Florida.

A letter dated Jacksonville, Florida, February 27, contains the following seductive invitation: "The weather is fine. The violets and jessamins are all out, and the air is heavy with their perfume. Come!" It tries one's strength to resist that.

HERE is some more Democratic "passivism." The city of Lexington, Kentucky, has a considerable Republican majority, largely composed, of course, of colored voters. The present municipal government, however, is Democratic, having been chosen before the colored people were permitted to vote. Its legal period of office is now about to expire; but since a popular election would be sure to result in the choice of Republican officers, the Democratic authorities have petitioned the Legislature to extend their term of service for another three years. It is not claimed that the Republican party of Lexington does not contain many members every way fitted to discharge the duties of the positions to which a popular vote would elevate them. It is a matter of pure Bourbonism—the invincible opposition of the Democratic instinct to the growth of liberty and the results secured by the war. It is thought that the Legislature will grant the request of the petitioners.

THE funniest thing in the world is the manufacture of Washington gossip. The very latest runs as follows: "One of the conditions of the offensive and defensive treaty recently concluded and ratified between Gen. Grant on the one part and Col. Forney on the other is that Grant shall make no further opposition to the claim of the Hon. A. K. McClure to represent the Fourth Philadelphia District in the Senate of Pennsylvania. Grant has hitherto been a relentless antagonist of McClure, and in the recent election in Philadelphia not only had Mr. Gray put up against him as the officeholders' candidate, but made a hard fight at the polls, resorting to both fraudulent voting and false counting to give Gray the seat. Now Gray is go out and McClure to go in with Grant's assent."

OUT of the beautiful comes the useful—out of the ancient marvel the modern good. It is now proposed to convert the Egyptian pyramids into weather signal stations. We have only to wait, now, for the rushing of the locomotive through the valley of the Euphrates, and for a way station where the garden of Eden arose, and there will be nothing left for wonder itself to be astonished at.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A San Francisco tobacconist, who is evidently up to snuff, advertises as follows: "Fully realizing the benefits which a free and enlightened press bestows upon the masses, and having always regarded the newspaper as the poor man's college and instructor, I feel sure that I could in no way subserve the interests of my fellow-citizens in a more substantial manner than by the dissemination among them of the leading journals of the day. I have, therefore, with this idea in view, made arrangements for a liberal supply of morning and evening papers, and in future will keep them on my counter for free distribution to all who shall purchase cigars or tobacco to the amount of ten cents."

The sub-committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill of the House has under consideration the opening of the Virginia Central water-line by an extension of the James River and Kanawha Canal to the navigable waters of the Kanawha river.

Some time ago we mentioned that a London theatrical manager had hit upon the plan of placing ballot-boxes throughout the theater, in which the audience were requested to deposit the name of the play they preferred. The method has worked admirably. Under it "The Tempest" has held the boards for a long while; and this is now to give place to "Cymbeline," for which 1,593 votes were lately cast, to 848 for "Macbeth," and for "Hamlet" 987.

The first coal ever mined in the United States was dug near Richmond, Virginia. Bituminous coal was mined there as early as 1700, and in 1775 was extensively used in the vicinity. During the Revolution a Richmond foundry employed this coal in making shot and shell for the use of the Continental forces. From a local celebrity it gradually obtained a national renown, and in 1789 it was being sent to Philadelphia, New York, and even to Boston.

A gentleman who has just returned from Alaska says that the week before Lent he witnessed in Sitka a carnival such as could not be seen in any other part of the United States. The entire population marched in procession on the opening day, and during the remainder of the week no person appeared on the street unmasked. In every house jollity and good cheer prevailed, and Russian and Siwash, American and Teuton, indulged in masked balls each evening. The week is kept as a carnival week each year by the Russians, and they indulge in amusement to their heart's content. Notwithstanding the excitement, there were no quarrels or disorderly conduct apparent.

All is not gold that glitters, nor silver that shines. It is reported that the Washoe mines, which have produced more bullion than any in Nevada, have never paid a dollar profit to their owners. While the gross yield for ten years has been $150,000,000, the dividends paid to stockholders have been but $22,000,000, and the assessments levied have exceeded that sum.

"How shines a good deed in a naughty world." Nine hundred families of the laboring poor of London are provided with clean, healthy and comfortable homes, at rents almost nominal, through the generosity of the late Mr. Peabody.

Batesville, Arkansas, would be a good place to hold a certain convention that we wot of. There are there found and quarried twelve varieties of building stone, among which are sandstone, limestone, gray, variegated marble, red marble, drab marble, shell marble, black marble and white rock. These materials would make an admirable mosaic platform.

Canal boat building is active in the yards at Cumberland, Md., the *News* of that place saying that the addition of new boats to the coal trade the coming season will be upward of fifty from that place alone, besides a large number built at various points along the line of the canal.

The Chinese shoemakers at North Adams, Mass., of all the inhabitants of that town, were alone patriotic enough to celebrate the Birthday of Washington.

The recent observations of the solar eclipse show that surrounding the sun to a depth of two hundred thousand miles is an atmosphere of glowing hydrogen, and some other vapor. Outside this atmosphere the radiated corona projects into the sun-surrounding space in some cases more than a million of miles.

By an ingenious mechanical contrivance, the works of the clock in the Town Hall at Saratoga are so adjusted with reference to the gas, that it is self-acting in regard to turning the gas on and off. Here is a suggestion for our illuminated clocks.

An immense bed of pure saltpeter has been discovered near the base of the Cordilleras. In some places it is ten feet thick, and there is said to be enough for all the requirements of commerce and manufacture for one thousand three hundred and ninety-three years at the present rate of consumption.

Dr. Tourjee, to whom has been intrusted the choruses for the World's Peace Jubilee and International Musical Festival in Boston, has issued a circular calling upon the "choral societies throughout the land" to begin to practice immediately. Dr. Tourjee modestly says: "The chorus will be limited to 20,000!"

PERSONAL.

The new Prussian minister, Baron Von Offenberg, who is now on his way to this country, is accompanied by Count Kreutz, a young Russian nobleman, who has recently been appointed an attache to the Legation. M. Schirkoff, second Secretary of the Embassy, who has been acting as Charge d'Aaffaires since the retirement of Major General Gorloff from that office, succeeds M. Danzas, the first Secretary, who has obtained permission to visit Russia, and will probably not return.

There are two twin brothers residing in Dorchester, Massachusetts, whose resemblance to each other is so strong that strangers can hardly tell them apart. They keep a grocery and provision store, and were one day bringing in bags of meal from a wagon, which was out of sight from inside the store. Nathan had his coat on, but Eli was in his shirt sleeves. A stranger in the shop watched them coming in and going out one after the other, but only one was visible at a time, and at last he exclaimed to Eli, "Well, you're the smartest man I ever saw; but why do you keep putting on and taking off your coat?" These brothers and several other men were in the habit of getting up very early and going to swim in the Reservoir Pond, and once Eli going, as was his wont, to Nathan's house, to call him by tapping on the pane, saw his own face reflected from the glass, and taking it for his brother, called out, "Come on; they're all waiting for you." Similar queer mistakes are constantly occurring through the extraordinary resemblance which they bear to each other.

The Emperor of Germany has called for reports from his Generals on the distribution of Iron Crosses for gallant deeds in the war, his wish being not to pass over any deserving soldier. Such as have been hitherto overlooked are to receive the decoration now. The manner of distribution of the four millions of dotations has been finally determined, but will be published on the 22d instant, that being the Emperor's birthday.

Mr. Clement C. Barclay, a rich banker of New York, who is spending the winter at Nice, gave a grand ball there recently, in honor of General Sherman and party. The rooms were adorned with rich banners and flags, and each lady in entering the ball room was presented with an elegant boquet, and the gentlemen with small *boutonieres*. The supper was said to be one of the most superb affairs ever seen.

Syracuse, New York, has a prodigy in the shape of a young man who possesses the power of singing two parts of a tune at the same time. A correspondent of the *Standard* says he astonished a recent gathering of clergymen by singing clearly and sweetly the bass and soprano of "Old Hundred."

A statue of the late Admiral Farragut is to be erected in Farragut Square, Washington.

Just before the impeachment of Governor Reed, of Florida, a certain person desiring a favor of him, sent the following model petition to his Representative, who genially presented it to the Governor: "I inclose you herewith a petition to release and pardon a negro. Please hand it to that monkey, Governor Reed, and see if he will comply with the request." The Governor, it is said, at once complied with the request.

The Fort Scott *Monitor* says that Jim Lane was the only man ever elected to the United States Senate from Kansas without resorting to bribery.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of February 28th, says: "A New Albany lady is to become the wife of a German officer on the 30th instant." There being but twenty-nine days in the month, that paragraphist ought never to write another line. He should receive a ticket to March, first.

Pretty good, especially for a man who writes such an abominable hand as "Old Honesty." In responding to a request from New York for his autograph, Gen. Spinner recently wrote: "You ask for my autograph with a sentiment. My sentiment is this: When a gentleman writes another on his own business he should inclose a postage stamp."

An anxious Missouri father, to whom three children were recently presented by his spouse at a birth, wrote to Governor Brown inquiring whether any State provision existed for such cases. The Governor replied that there did not, but promised to refer the matter at once to the immediate representatives of the applicant, with the request that they present the case before the Legislature. It is to be hoped that body will move cautiously in the matter. Should they grant the bounty which is evidently expected, in all probability

"'Twill be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the State."

F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State of South Carolina, and one of its most honest and capable men, who recently resigned to accept a professorship in the Howard University, has consented to withdraw his resignation and remain in the State.

An extraordinary case of life insurance was the other day finally adjusted in Hartford, Connecticut. It seems that some twenty-five years ago, an old lady, then sixty-eight years of age, was insured by a Connecticut speculator for his own benefit, he being, of course, under the impression that she could live but a few years, at the farthest. To his surprise and disgust, however, the venerable spinster seemed to tighten her hold on life with every advancing year. After some ten years of fruitless waiting for her decease, therefore, he grew tired of the investment, and assigned the policy to a friend, who in his turn, at the end of seven years, also gave the matter up as a bad job; making over the policy to a relative, who continued to pay regularly up to his death, which occurred when the tough old lady had reached the age of ninety. After his death his executors continued to make payments, for by this time the case had come to be considered as a veritable curiosity in underwriting. The other day, however, she succumbed to the inevitable, having attained the great age of ninety-three. The amount of the policy for which she was insured was one thousand and three hundred dollars; and the payments made in premiums during these twenty-five years amounted to two thousand six hundred dollars, or double the sum which the policy holders will receive. The deceased was the oldest insured person in the United States, and the case is believed to be without parallel in insurance annals in this country.

AMONG the counter claims which the London *Punch* presents to the bill of our Government against England for inferential damages, is a charge of two pence farthing for twenty years of persistent and violent abuse poured out upon Great Britain by the New York *Herald*. Notwithstanding the "mysterious influence" of that journal, however, there are not wanting those who consider the claim to be considerably in excess of the actual mischief wrought. What the *Herald* itself thinks of the matter does not yet appear.

Periodic Disorders.

The paroxysmal maladies which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many sections infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these *masked cases of ague*—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. The spasm of the minute blood-vessels which causes the chill, is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature, by arousing all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine,

Pearl's Refined White Glycerine.

This remarkable and beautiful product, the acknowledged superior of all articles used to benefit the skin and improve the complexion, is believed to be the only article known to chemistry that will penetrate the skin without injury, decolorize all spots and remove the faults of the complexion. It bleaches the skin, it eradicates all spots, tan, freckles, moth, impurities and discolorations of every kind, and imparts clearness and purity to the complexion. Sold in Pittsburgh at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 MARKET STREET.

GEORGE A. KELLY .... JEHU P. SMITH.
ESTABLISHED 1829.
Geo. A. Kelly & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO SCHWARTZ & HASLETT,
Formerly B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Manufacturers' and Painters' Supplies,
Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilianteens.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Mourning Dress Goods.

A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.

118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, } General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

SHIRTS
MADE TO ORDER.
My Own Manufacture,
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
J. R. PUTNAM,
72 FIFTH AVENUE. 72.
TThs

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We have opened for the SPRING TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of PHILADELPHIA CARPETS, TABLE, STAIR and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES and PAPER, CARPET CHAIN, COTTON, YARN, BATTING, WADDING, TWINES, WICKS, CLOCKS, LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY BASKETS, BROOMS, BASKETS, BRUSHES, BUCKETS, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WOODEN and WILLOW WARE in the United States.

Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices and furnish the best quality of Goods.

Sole Agents for the CELEBRATED AMERICAN WASHER; price $5 50. Over 13,000 sold in six months.

Terms—Carpets, 60 days. All other goods, 30 days net.

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY.
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedys & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Meek, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mo'ng. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Fleniken, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, February 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$988,555 30
Overdrafts	2,538 22
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	500,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	19,362 79
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	131,536 15
Due from other National Banks	23,042 14
Due from other Banks and Bankers	32,631 48
Banking House	39,113 25
Other Real Estate	33,665 07
Current Expenses	1,497 07
Taxes Paid	4,345 15
Checks on Bank not in Clearing House	3,330 15
Exchanges for Clearing House	64,315 30
Bills of other National Banks	9,520 00
Bills of State Banks	897 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	3,380 68
Specie	650 00
Legal Tender Notes	192,840 00
	$2,053,418 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	158,803 72
Exchange	3,674 68
Interest	4,702 14
National Bank circulation outstanding	436,900 00
State Bank circulation outstanding	5,601 00
Dividends Unpaid	2,999 97
Individual Deposits	869,450 66
Due to National Banks	11,185 49
Due to other Banks and Bankers	9,907 99
Notes and Bills Rediscounted	50,000 00
	$2,053,418 65

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: J. W. COOK, B. H. RUBIE, JNO. CALDWELL, JR., } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, Pa., at close of business, February 27th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,565,928 66
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		425,000 00
Other Stocks		12,812 50
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$192,019 58	
Due from Other National Banks	33,116 50	
Due from Other Banks and Bankers	42,959 46	
		268,095 54
Banking House		137,000 00
Current Expenses		20,854 28
Cash Items, including Stamps	14,147 95	
Exchanges for Clearing House	68,467 32	
Bills of other National Banks	5,635 00	
Fractional Currency	5,475 37	
Specie	2,500 00	
Legal Tender Notes	315,000 00	
		411,225 64
		$2,840,916 62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund		328,130 63
National Bank Circulation		310,000 00
Dividends Unpaid		2,037 00
Individual Deposits	$1,396,898 79	
Due to National Banks	254,969 06	
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	48,881 14	
		1,700,748 99
		$2,840,916 62

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, John D. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank, Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of March 1872.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: ALEXANDER SPEER, JAMES S. M'CORD, WM. K. NIMICK, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, February 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,092,844 24
Overdrafts	2,341 09
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	3,781 18
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	245,742 09
Due from other National Banks	12,610 53
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,337 61
Banking House	93,800 00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 48
Current Expenses	1,297 06
Taxes Paid	[illegible]
Premiums	[illegible]
Cash Items (including Stamps)	2,593 21
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,089 70
Bills of Other National Banks	4,032 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	454 80
Legal Tender Notes	196,490 00
	$2,599,059 85

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Discount, Exchange and Interest	24,374 28
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	800,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	[illegible]
Individual Deposits	591,374 35
Certified Checks	7,180 00
Due to National Banks	1,300 22
Notes and Bills Re-discounted	75,000 00
	$2,599,059 85

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
CHAS. G. MILNOR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: SAML. REA, E. PRESTON, GEO. W. HAILMAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, at the close of business, February 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$689,340 37
Overdrafts		3,032 68
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$122,318 52	
Due from other National Banks	18,649 61	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	5,977 78	
		146,945 91
Banking House	43,898 18	
Furniture and Fixtures	2,126 16	
		46,025 34
Current expenses	$3,866 49	
Interest paid	4,406 51	
Taxes Paid	2,748 34	
		11,021 34
Cash items	$3,491 88	
Exchanges for Clearing House	35,592 90	
Bills of other National Banks	7,970 00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	408 28	
Specie, viz: Coin	148 90	
Legal Tender Notes	101,530 00	
		149,041 96
		$1,295,407 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000 00
Surplus fund		98,000 00
Discount	$19,789 17	
Exchange	1,076 31	
Profit and Loss	1,055 50	
		21,920 98
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits	$508,587 05	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	1,538 00	
Due to National Banks	145,411 21	
Due to other banks and bankers	46,930 41	
		702,486 65
		$1,295,407 63

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, Jos. Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872. S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: A. GROETZINGER, PAUL HUGUS, E. H. MYERS, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of Business, February 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$691,941 10
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation, at par		404,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$158,446 65	
Due from other National Banks	74,627 32	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	1,776 13	
		234,850 11
Real Estate	$50,462 57	
Office Fixtures	2,368 80	
		52,831 37
Expenses	4,099 22	
Taxes	3,732 48	
		7,831 70
Exchanges for Clearing House	$26,661 36	
Remittances, Checks, Revenue Stamps	53,842 47	
National Bank Notes	20,082 00	
Fractional Currency	2,482 06	
Legal Tender Notes	93,299 00	
		196,368 49
		$1,588,323 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$500,000 00
Surplus Fund	$100,000 00	
Discount	18,335 54	
Premium and Exchange	3,486 46	
Interest	2,915 41	
Profit and Loss	8,875 84	
		133,642 25
Circulation		356,750 00
Individual Deposits	$457,665 81	
Due National Banks	98,849 00	
Due other Banks and Bankers	20,424 92	
		576,930 82
Re-discounts		21,000 00
		$1,588,323 07

I, Wm. Steinmeyer, Cashier of the Third National Bank, of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
GEO. T. OLIVER, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: W. E. SCHMERTZ, LOUIS MORGANSTERN, AUGUST KLEBER, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business, Tuesday, February 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$792,145 92
Overdrafts	3,397 46
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	800,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	10,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agts	127,039 21
Due from other National Banks	38,861 09
Due from other Banks and Bankers	20,445 21
Banking House	146,536 19
Other Real Estate	25,000 00
Current Expenses	1,522 17
Taxes Paid	5,854 01
Premiums	20,000 00
Cash Items, including stamps	3,097 74
Exchanges for Clearing House	49,952 43
Bills of other National Banks	72,500 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,693 84
Legal Tender Notes	245,100 00
	$2,363,115 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$800,000 00
Surplus Fund	225,482 52
Discount	3,777 50
Exchange	2,572 19
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	639,500 00
Dividends Unpaid	4,145 50
Individual Deposits	627,377 82
Due to National Banks	27,035 69
Due to other Banks and Bankers	33,324 35
	$2,363,115 67

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, John Scott, Jr., Cashier of the M. and M. National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: H. L. BOLLMAN, JOHN SCOTT, ISAAC JONES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM, at Birmingham, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, February 27th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$342,936 98
Overdrafts	299 41
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	100,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	14,963 50
Banking House	30,731 43
Current Expenses	184 24
Taxes Paid	1,325 57
Exchanges for Clearing House	15,823 32
Bills of other National Banks	5,755 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	222 05
Specie, viz: coin	11 00
Legal Tender Notes	31,560 00
	$543,812 48

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	57,460 00
Discount and Interest	5,672 60
National Bank Circulation Outstanding	86,718 00
Dividends Unpaid	258 00
Individual Deposits	293,703 88
	$543,812 48

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, John P. Beech, Cashier of the First National Bank of Birmingham, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March 1872.
CHARLES EVANS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JAMES FAWCETT, FRED. L. IHMSEN, B. A. WOLF, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$305,699 07
Overdrafts	1,710 13
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	306,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	182,500 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	5,000 00
Due from Approved Association in New York City	82,889 14
Due from National Banks	[illegible]
Due from State Banks and Bankers	7,714 66
Current Expenses	4,090 15
Checks and other Cash Items, (including Revenue Stamps)	2,738 66
Bills of National Banks	4,163 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	727 25
Legal Tender Notes	80,647 00
	$983,583 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	58,240 71
Profit and Loss	11,972 16
National Bank circulation outstanding	268,490 00
Dividends Unpaid	720 00
Individual Deposits	326,324 47
Due to National Banks	10,300 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers	4,627 52
	$983,583 89

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, S. D. Herron, Jr., Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. D. HERRON, JR., Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d day of March, 1872.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: DENIS H. TOOMY, THOMAS SMITH, JAMES M. BAILEY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, State of Pennsylvania, at close of business on the 27th day of February, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$848,142 20
Overdrafts		11,573 74
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		350,000 00
U. S. Bonds to Secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		131,379 44
Due from other National Banks		3,394 03
Due from other Banks and Bankers		8,574 03
Banking House		22,611 97
Current Expenses	$3,158 31	
Taxes Paid	3,281 88	
		6,440 19
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,970 76
Bills of other National Banks		6,740 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,117 36
Specie in Coin		2,965 08
Legal Tender Notes		79,361 00
Interest		1,959 77
		$1,533,829 60

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$350,000 00
Surplus Fund		100,000 00
Discount	$16,868 97	
Exchange	2,158 73	
Profit and Loss	1,708 70	
		20,736 40
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		309,015 00
Dividends Unpaid		420 00
Individual Deposits	$724,784 58	
United States Deposits	28,559 58	
Deposits of U. S. Disbursing Officer	278 45	
		753,622 45
Due to other Banks and Bankers		[illegible]
Premiums		5 48
		$1,533,829 60

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, J. P. Kramer, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Allegheny, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JOHN THOMPSON, HENRY GERWIG, JOHN DEAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, February 27th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,128,529 01
Overdrafts	2,099 70
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	3,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	138,706 49
Due from other National Banks	26,743 15
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,069 69
Banking House	32,761 61
Current Expenses	4,811 22
Taxes Paid	4,149 48
Cash Items (including Stamps)	11,338 34
Exchanges for Clearing House	117,463 51
Bills of other National Banks	9,900 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	1,189 41
Coin on hand	1,652 87
Legal Tenders	141,000 00
	$2,139,436 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$800,000 00
Surplus Fund		146,142 15
Interest and Exchange		26,359 87
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		450,000 00
[illegible] Circulation Outstanding		8,363 00
Dividends Unpaid		1,354 75
Individual Deposits	$521,057 56	
Due to National Banks	155,387 63	
Due Banks and Bankers	1,471 31	
		677,916 50
Cashier's Checks Outstanding		1,300 23
Notes and Bills Rediscounted		25,000 00
		$2,139,436 50

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, at Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: B. L. FAHNESTOCK, GEORGE A. BERRY, JOSEPH DILWORTH, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, at close of business, February 27th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$934,687 79
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		389,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$166,411 [illegible]	
Due from other National Banks	12,055 40	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	40,812 56	
		219,279 88
Cash items, including stamps	$1,816 00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	45,358 47	
Bills of other National Banks	4,241 00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels	839 40	
Coin	14,400 42	
Legal Tender Notes	148,500 00	
		215,155 78
		$1,758,123 45

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$400,000 00
Surplus Fund		46,000 00
Interest and Exchange		16,992 47
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		350,000 00
Individual Deposits	$518,478 07	
Due to National Banks	265,437 64	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	161,214 67	
		945,130 98
		$1,758,123 45

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of March, 1872.
WM. BINGHAM, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JOHN DUNLAP, JOHN F. DRAVO, SAML. R. McKELROY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, February 27th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,090,696 21
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation	300,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	101,799 04
Due from other National Banks	6,516 89
Due from other Banks and Bankers	45,292 55
Banking House	20,000 00
Current Expenses	1,755 50
Taxes Paid	4,149 48
Cash Items	1,139 64
Exchanges for Clearing House	41,187 55
Bills of other National Banks	6,294 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	2,051 86
Specie, viz: Coin	3,659 00
Legal Tender Notes	194,000 00
	$1,822,434 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus Fund	60,000 00
Profit and Loss	250,543 24
National Bank circulation outstanding	270,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	1,200 00
Individual Deposits	901,802 16
Due to National Banks	13,583 36
Due to other Banks and Bankers	25,306 02
	$1,822,434 78

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS.
I, S. George, Jr., Cashier of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of March, 1872.
E. T. CASSIDY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: WM. WALKER, JOHN McDEVITT, JAMES MARSHALL, } Directors.

FACTORY TO RENT.

A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland.

Ten Thousand inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to
GEORGE HENDERSON, JR.,
Cumberland, Maryland.
P. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.
Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TThs

FOR RENT,
ON APRIL 1st,
TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS,
Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

PLANING MILL,
Lumber Yard and Box Factory.
G. A. MUNDORFF,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa.
Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

PATENT FLOURING MILLS,
Josephine street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, East Birmingham.
PROVOST & McILVAIN,
Manufacture the celebrated Amber Flour, Corn Meal, and all kinds of Mill Feed, which they are selling at very low prices. Cash paid for all kinds of Grain, and Flour exchanged for Wheat.
TThs

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
NEW PRINTS
NEW GINGHAMS,
New White Goods.
Plain and Striped P. K.'s,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jaconets,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Victoria Lawns, Swisses, &c.
CURTAIN LACES,
VESTIBULE LACES.
White Bed Quilts.
Sheeting Muslins—all widths.
Pillow Case Muslins.
Shirting Muslins, Table Linens.
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
At 6¼c, a new lot of short lengths Light Prints.
At 8 1-3c, a new lot Light and Dark Prints, slightly misprinted, best quality, a great bargain.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, soft finish, extra good for the price.
At 8 1-3c and up, a choice stock Huck and Diaper Towels.
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPRING GOODS
NOW ARRIVING AT
HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.
1,000 PIECES
HAMBURG EMBROIDERY.
ALL WIDTHS OF
FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING,
Among which will be found many New Patterns.
Swiss and Victoria Lawn Embroideries.
WHITE GOODS, NAINSOOKS, VIC. LAWNS,
SWISSES, Plain, Embroidered and Reviered.
P. K. YOSEMITE STRIPES.
TOWELS,
IN HUCK AND DAMASK.
Damask Table Linen
Covers and Napkins.
FINE LACES.
Point, Gauze and Applique Collars,
Berthas and Collarettes of new shapes,
Black Chantilly Lace Berthas,
Barbes, Sashes, Veils,
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., and all widths, from Narrow to Flouncing.
New Goods
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
Have Removed to their New Building,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St.,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET,
And offer an elegant new stock of
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS
AND
SMALL WARES,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson

UNITED STATES
Building and Loan Association
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
SHARES, $200 EACH.

Initiation fees 25 cents on each share. Periodic payments 50 cents on each share every two weeks, with privilege of paying monthly, quarterly, or annually in advance, and having six per cent. interest coming back, besides the usual share of profits in the concern.
Stockholders may withdraw at any time, with share of the profits.
Loans may be repaid at any time, with advantage to the borrower.
Each Stockholder has but one vote, and holds as many shares as he sees fit.
No assessments made, and no liabilities incurred.
No private speculation in loans: all moneys go into the Treasury, for the mutual benefit of all Stockholders.
Loans granted only to those who want the money for immediate use; no others allowed to bid; premium limited.
Borrowers' share in the premiums and interest paid by themselves. Borrowers may in this way use money at the old rate of six per cent. per annum, and may acquire homesteads at an annual expense of very little more than the ordinary rents they are now paying.
Business will be commenced about the second week in March next, 1872.
The Stock is selling rapidly. Now is the time to join in, before the Stock advances above par, and while no arrears are to be paid, and have a vote in the coming election of Officers at the first regular meeting in March next, 1872.
For further information call on
THOS. BINDMAN, Attorney at-Law,
No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, or
FREDERICK LUTY, Attorney at-Law,
TThs 139 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

ADOLPH STEUBNER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
195 FIFTH AVENUE,
Fifth Avenue Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Wm. Semple's.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW SHOULDER SCARFS,
RICH BROCHE AND ROMAN STRIPED
New Silk Neck Scarfs.
NEW HATS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.
At 50c, Ladies' Kid Gloves.
At 50c, Ladies' White Merino Drawers.
New Laces and Embroideries.
Real and Imitation White Laces.
Black Silk Laces and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Ruchings, New Styles and Braids.
Lace Collars, Lace Scarfs, &c.
Jet and Shell Jewelry Sets.
Patent Sheet Ventilated Garters.
Satchels, Portmonnaies and Pocket Books.
Dressing Combs and Shell Back Combs.
A COMPLETE STOCK
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.
TO BUYERS
OF
DRY GOODS
At Wholesale.
Having completed every arrangement necessary for placing our House on a footing of equality with the very best Eastern Houses, both as regards quantity and variety of Goods, and Low Prices, we invite prompt trade to call and examine our Goods and compare Prices.
Not Fearing Competition from any quarter, we urgently invite City and Country Merchants to give us a call. Stock replenished every day. Always something new.
A. W. Erwin & Co
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank,
NO. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
(CORNER ELM STREET.)
CAPITAL STOCK .... $200,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. paid on time deposits.
Collections made on all accessable points.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.
WM. B. HAYS, President,
E. P. JONES, Vice President,
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
No. 423 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Capital, - $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE
DEPOSITS IN SUMS OF $1 00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
DIRECTORS:
ROBERT DICKSON, JAMES M. TAYLOR, WM. B. BRICKELL, WM. SMITH, JAMES TAYLOR, P. KANE, JACOB AHL, WM. CRAWFORD, JR., CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, WM. J. FRIDAY, M. GRAVER, O. VAN BUREN, H. GERWIG.
ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY .... President.
W. VANKIRK .... Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR. .... Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh

FOR SALE,
FOUR CHILL ROLLS,
20 by 37 INCHES.
TWO SOFT SHEET ROLLS,
20 by 49 INCHES.
APPLY TO
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
91 and 92 WATER STREET.

Newspaper Advertising
A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be
INSERTED ONE MONTH
IN
37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers,
FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.
Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to
J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
TThs 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Dress Goods.
New Black and White Striped Alpacas.
New Black and White Silk Poplins.
New Gray Mixed Poplins.
New Armures and Delaines.
Dolly Varden Prints.
New Chintzes and Percales.
DRESS SILKS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Striped Japanese Silks, At Attractive Prices.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
BRIGHT PLAIDS,
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Winter Goods.
Secure Your Muslins Now!
Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares,
SPLENDID VALUE
AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Black and Colored Silks.
ALSO OF
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Suitable for the Present Season.
SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.
ONE PRICE.
NOTE THE ADDRESS,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

HAMBURG
Edgings and Insertings,
NEW PATTERNS,
JUST OPENED, AT LOW PRICES, BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—
Public notice is hereby given that the firm of
H. BOHLER & CO.,
Composed of H. BOHLER and W. W. PATRICK, has this day been dissolved.
February 12, 1872. W. W. PATRICK.

NOTICE—
The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M. THORP and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of
WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of RHODES, BEDELL & CO., of McKeesport, was dissolved on the 9th of February, 1872, by the death of DAVID CUNNINGHAM. The surviving partners will settle the business. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and pay, and those having claims against the same to present them for payment to F. RHODES, J. BEDELL, or to SQUIRE BERRY, of McKeesport.

JEWELRY.

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES
AND
SILVERWARE.
VERY LOW PRICES.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, at the City of Wheeling, West Virginia, until WEDNESDAY, March the 20th, for the Grading, Masonry and Bridging of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, from the junction with the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, opposite Steubenville, to the City of Wheeling, a distance of about twenty-four miles.
Profile and Specifications can be seen at the above named office after TUESDAY, March 15, 1872.
LEWIS APPLEGATE,
President Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad Company.

PROPOSALS FOR THE
Erection of a Public School Building,
In South Pittsburgh, will be received until TUESDAY, March 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of Justice W. H. BARKER, No. 23 Carson street. Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of Barr & Moser, Architects, 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

TO
Bridge and Trestle Builders.
Bids will be received at the Office of the DUQUESNE COAL COMPANY, 415 Liberty street, until March 9th, 1872, for the BUILDING OF A TRESTLE AT THEIR WORKS, in Wilkins Township. Plans and Specifications can be examined at the Office of the Company.
Pittsburgh, February 26, 1872.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL owners (whether residents or non-residents of the city of Pittsburgh) of
Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,
TO PAY THEIR LICENSES
At this Office Forthwith.
All Licenses not paid on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1872, will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents; and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the Licenses, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.
The old Metal Plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each one horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each two horse Vehicle	12 00
Each four horse Vehicle	15 00
Each two horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses	18 00

One dollar extra will be charged for each additional horse used in any of the above specified Vehicles.
C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

FLOUR—
Choice Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive, for sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Railing, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 92 Third avenue.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 61 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

that there will be no sales of gold during this month, which, with the fact that but little comes on the market for interest payments, will have a tendency to strengthen the gold premium.

—The *Financial Circular* of a Wall street house says: It may be a partial explanation of the condition of the loan market to state, that, while last year, between January 1 and February 25, the legal tenders in the associated banks increased $12,000,000, from accessions drawn from the interior, the accumulation this year, during the same period, was only $5,000,000. During these two months of 1871, the liabilities were much lower than this year, so that the surplus available for loans has been much less than last year. At the date of the last weekly bank statement, the banks held only about $2,500,000 of reserve, in excess of the legal requirement; while, at the same date of last year, the surplus over lawful reserve was $18,300,000. The banks now hold $12,000,000 less of legal tender than a year ago, and $5,700,000 less of specie. Considering that the mercantile demand for money has been quite active, and that stock speculation has been active, offered comparatively high range of prices; these facts readily explain the exceptional aspects of the money market to which we have alluded. There are, however, causes behind these which should not be lost sight of. We are in the midst of a very active expansion of general trade, which calls for more banking accommodation. The effect of this commercial improvement upon bakking operations is apparent in the fact, shown in the last statement of the banks of the United States, that, at the middle of last December, the loans and discounts were $92,000 higher than a year previous, and that while the liabilities called for $16,000,000 more reserve, the reserves were really $6,000,000 less than in December, 1870. This condition of business has detained balances in the interior, which usually find their way hither after the opening of the year. These facts throw some light upon the prospects of the future condition of the money market; for if the general trade of the country has become so much more active as to give employment to the surplus balances of the interior, it is not to be expected that we shall have at this center the usual amount of idle funds seeking temporary investment. But while the money market appears likely to present a healthy activity, there seems to be no reason for apprehending any special stringency, except so far as it may be temporarily produced by speculative conspiracies for "locking up" money.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	60½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	39½	Camden and Amboy	125½
Catawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16½
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	39½	Reading	57½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 4, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather to-day has been cold and blustery, rendering business on the streets very dis-

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 4, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 46 cars, or about eight hundred and forty-eight head. In addition to these there were a drove of some forty from Greene county, thirty-five from East Liberty, and a few from Butler county, making in all probably nearly one thousand head as the total of arrivals. Seven cars of stock cattle were taken direct to Washington county, and with some seven loads which did not arrive until too late for the market reduced the actual of offerings to about seven hundred and fourteen head. Of this number some ten cars were stockers, leaving not more than five hundred head of fat or market cattle on sale at the opening this morning. The quality of the offerings were but medium, although, as is generally the case, there were a few prime and extra. The market opened up slow, and at eight o'clock, at which hour it is most always under full way, trade was still dull and draggy, with very few cattle selling. The butchers were very offish, and although not many cattle were sold on last Monday, the demand was limited, and with this influence ruling, prices were low—much about the same as last week. As the season advances our dealers find it hard to get suitable cattle that they can bring here and sell at prices that will do any good. This morning the cattle on sale that came from the West were all bought high, and the drovers held on to them pretty well, and with butchers wanting to purchase at even lower prices than last week, it was not any wonder that trade ruled so exceedingly slow. A few very fine cattle sold to the best butchers as high as seven cents, but these figures were an exception, the bulk of sales for medium to prime butcher's stock ranging from $5 50 to $6 50 ℔ hundred lbs.

On the whole, we have no improvement to note. There were some tail ends left over and sent to East Liberty.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale to-day was rather larger than for some time past. The quality of the offerings were principally of medium and lower grades. A fair number of farmers and country dealers were on hand, and most of the offerings were sold. Prices ranged from $4 50 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day as reported by Mr. S. P. McKown, Cashier of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	6
Greenwald & Kahn, from Chicago	2
S. Kraus, from Chicago	1
L. B. Doud, from Chicago	1
Hazlewood & Blackstock, from Chicago	1
Charles Hass, from Chicago	1
S. Lowenstein, from Chicago	2
L. Keefer, from Chicago	2

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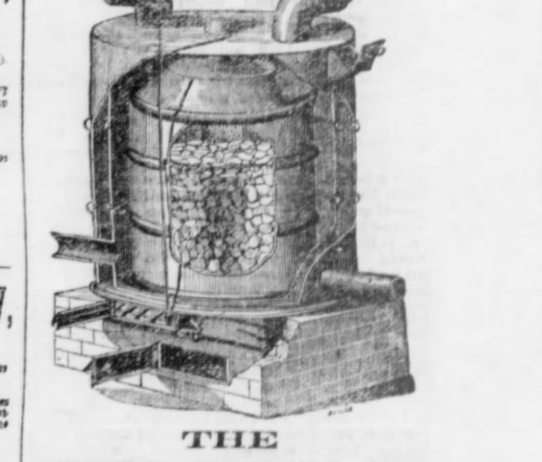

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SEEKING FOR FRAUDS.

The New York Custom House Investigation Resumed in Washington—Testimony of Gen. Porter—The President's Hands Undefiled by the Leet Business—That "Army Mess," &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The New York Custom House Investigation Committee assembled this morning. It was resolved to ask the Senate to appropriate $10,000 to pay for printing the testimony. The chairman caused to be read a letter from Attorney General Williams, dated February 21, addressed to Noah Davis, Attorney for the Southern district of New York, stating that it appearing from the testimony before the Committee that certain persons had accepted presents, bribes or rewards from importers of merchandise, the Attorney was therefore directed, by order of the President, to examine into the same, and if such persons have acted in violation of the laws, to take action in the premises with a view to prosecute without unnecessary delay. Mr. Davis asked that a copy of the testimony be furnished to him, and also that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish information of such cases as may have come to his knowledge concerning smuggling, bribing, etc. Other letters were read, showing that the Grand Jury were ready to inquire into the charges, and that instructions had been given to the New York Collector of Customs to furnish all information in his possession relative to smuggling and bribing. The committee ordered a copy of the testimony to be furnished.

Gen. Porter was sworn and examined, saying he was now Secretary to the President, and had been since his inauguration. He testified about Col. Leet's pursuits before he became connected with the general order business. After the inauguration, being desirous of leaving the army, he applied to the President for some position, and the President said he would appoint him Collector of Internal Revenue at New Orleans, but Leet declined that appointment, stating that the pay at New Orleans was too small, and that his wife objected to going there. Leet having informed him that he was about to apply for the labor business in New York, Gen. Porter endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him that any person about the President entering into such employment would be subject to constant personal attacks. He advised Leet to go into some private business. A proposition had been made by Don Cameron to Leet to become gauger of the Lochiel Iron Works. Gen. Porter said to Leet that he had heard the President in general terms express himself against the acceptance of public office such as Leet sought. On the 28th of April Gen. Porter accompanied the President to West Point, and on his return to New York he wrote Colonel Leet a letter as follows:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.

"MY DEAR LEET: I do not like to be the bearer of bad news to you, but I think I ought to tell you what the President said when he returned from New York. He remarked that he had heard so much about corruption in Custom House jobs and the influence brought to bear in getting positions, &c., that he would never appoint any one who had been around him to a position in a custom house, no matter what his qualifications. In speaking about you he said (I don't know who told him of the office) that you ought to accept Don Cameron's proposition, for though he believes you as pure as any one, yet he would never consent to have you go to a custom house. He said the attacks would be constant, and injure both you and him. He feels just as I have always felt about such matters. You can now judge of the situation and act accordingly. Yours, in great haste,

[Signed] "HORACE PORTER."

"He told me I could say this to you."

On the 7th of May Col. Hillier called at Porter's room, and said Leet and Mr. Howe were anxious to enter into partnership and obtain business in New York. Gen. Porter informed him that it would not be advisable for Leet to accept such business, as the President had expressed himself against it. Leet obtained the general order business from Grinnell in the spring of 1870, and in this he had no assistance from Gen. Porter or the President. In reference to the "army mess," so often alluded to, the most that Leet ever paid in one month was fifty-nine dollars and forty-six cents. In reply to a question by the Chairman, whether the mess received any interest from that business, General Porter replied, none whatever. Mudgett had declared that Porter was interested in the General Order business, but those he had given as authority for the declaration had disavowed the same, and thus General Porter says Mudgett was left as the reviler. On the 3d of May, 1870, Grinnell wrote a letter to Gen. Porter, in which he says: "I know that you are not in any way interested in any contract given out here, and neither you nor any other person about the Executive Mansion has ever intimated a desire to be so interested." In answer to a question Gen. Porter said Leet was not a connection of the President or of his wife, and that General Rawlins asked the President to give Leet a letter to Grinnell.

On cross-examination Gen. Porter said Grinnell made him an individual present of five gallons of sherry. It was used by the mess. He had no information whatever that any other persons were interested with Leet & Stocking. He himself never had any partnership with either of them. He had never solicited any business for them; never did anything that would entitle him to their gratitude. They had never given him money or other valuable consideration; they never had the effrontery to offer it, knowing him too well to make such a proposition. The following letters were read at the instance of the witness:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 13, 1870.

"DEAR SIR: You are about to enter upon the duties of Collector of Customs in New York. Many persons, in seeking office, may use the President's name or mine in urging their claims. I wish to state to you distinctly at the outset, that no one is authorized to do so. Many friends of mine, whom I should be very glad to oblige, have importuned me to write you letters in their behalf, but I have persistently refused to add to your present embarrassment by so doing. You will never hear from me on the subject of office. My only desire is to see you so distribute the patronage of your office as to render most efficient service to the country and the cause of the Administration.

"Yours, very truly.
"HORACE PORTER.

"To Hon. Thos. Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, October 31, 1870.

"DEAR SIR: I am directed by the President to forward to you, marked, a portion of the enclosed newspaper articles. While the President does not for a moment suppose that you ever uttered the language it imputes to you, he deems it well to take this opportunity to say that if any persons have been employed in the Custom House upon representations that they are his particular friends or favorites, he hopes they may be discharged, and that if any persons ever apply for positions under you upon such pretence, he requests that they may not be employed. Respectfully yours,

"HORACE PORTER.

"To Hon. Thomas Murphy, Collector of Customs, New York."

As to the letter given by the President to Leet, addressed to Grinnell, General Porter said that Leet stepped out of the President's room and showed it to him; it was understood, he says, before that Grinnell was to be collector of the port of New York. Leet gave him the impression that he was going into the warehouse business, and wanted Grinnell to send government stores to him. He did not know the precise terms, but it must have had reference to the general order business.

Senator Bayard inquired of Porter whether he and Mr. Catherwood dined together at Willard's Hotel with Grinnell when the general order system was discussed before Grinnell's appointment to office. Porter replied that he did not recollect, that it was possible; he, however, remembered dining twice with Grinnell at Willard's Hotel. He did not recollect whether Catherwood and Gen. Babcock were there, nor did he recollect that Leet was there; he, however, could not now say. Senator Wilson and Blatchford, of New York, were present. He did not recollect whether or not the general order business was discussed; he did not know when Leet went to New York after receiving President Grant's letter; Leet did not tell him that he had met with success farther than that Grinnell was very polite to him, and promised to assist him in the business. There was nothing subsequently to show there had been a large accession to Leet's wealth. He had only a speaking acquaintance with him, having met him but two or three times; he did not know that Stocking had visited the Executive Mansion; he did not know that Stocking had an interest with Leet in bidding for the labor contract. Having been asked whether, in the summer of 1871, there was an interview between A. T. Stewart and the President at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, General Porter replied that he recollected it. Stewart complained of alleged abuses of the general order system. He supposed the President had the same knowledge of these affairs as he [Porter] had, but did not know with certainty. He had a conversation with Stewart on the same subject, but could not say, whether it was before or after Stewart's conversation with the President. Gen. Porter having been interrogated as to correspondence between Leet and Lindsay touching the acquisition of San Domingo and speculations therewith, said he had no knowledge of such speculations. He had never had social intercourse with Lindsay, and never spent an evening at his house.

Gen. Porter was interrogated at great length. In answer to a question by Mr. Pratt, he said the President's letter to Leet was a general letter of introduction, and was written before Grinnell's appointment to the Collectorship. During the cross-examination by Mr. Casserly, Porter mentioned several interviews with Leet while he was in Washington. They had spoken of the amount of lying by witnesses in New York. Gen. Porter came to the committee to examine the testimony in which his name had been mentioned to see what mistatements had been made in order to refute or correct them. Gen. Porter was under examination more than five hours. The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The Late Gold Discoveries in the Northwest.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, March 4.—The excitement over the recent gold discoveries is steadily on the increase. Major F. D. Rease, agent for the Crow Indians in northwestern Dakota, arrived here to-day. He says the reports are far below the real facts of the case. He brings several rich specimens, and says the tribe over which he has charge have long known the exact location of rich deposits of gold and have repeatedly killed white men who attempted to penetrate the country for the purpose of exploring it. Charles Collings, president of a mining enterprise recently organized, has retired from the editorial department of the *Daily Times*, and will devote his whole time and energy to the movement.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. Jayne's Fine Building on Chestnut Street Burned—$1,000,000 Worth of Goods Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Dr. Jayne's granite building on Chestnut street, below Third, was discovered to be on fire in the rear fronting on Carter street, shortly after nine o'clock, and the flames soon spread from the third to the eighth story. The immense height of the building rendered the steam fire engines almost useless in reaching the upper stories, and the building will probably be destroyed.

MIDNIGHT.—The fire in Jayne's building is apparently checked at the sixth story. The Chestnut street front is untouched, and a large portion of the immense building saved. The stock of teas and coffee in Shannon's store, adjoining the Jayne building, was ruined by water.

LATER.—The upper portion of the center street front fell with a tremendous crash shortly after midnight, but the side walls still remain firm as ever, and if they continue so the Bank of Commerce and various brokers' offices on Chestnut street will probably escape, with the exception of damage from water.

1 A. M., March 5.—The fire, which was thought to have been checked, has reached the eighth story on Chestnut street, and the flames have spread to the circular window at the corner of the building. A steady stream of water was directed to this spot from the adjoining roof into the side window, which checked the progress of the fire there, but soon it extended to the cupola, which the water could not reach, and it was soon in a blaze, presenting a magnificent spectacle from its elevation, about one hundred and twenty feet above the pavement.

2:00 A. M.—Besides Shannon's tea store in the main building, the following firms occupied various stories: Loans, Ward & Co., Boston agency, loss on stock $15,000, insured; A. Fiedman & Co., sample stock, loss $10,000; Wernway & Co., silks and woolens, loss $50,000; Hart & Co., of New York, silks, velvets and woolens, loss $75,000; Carpenter & Tautler, agents for revenue stamps. The fifth, seventh and eighth stories were occupied by Jayne in the preparation of medicines. The sixth story was occupied by Butler, government printer. The adjoining buildings on the west, which were damaged with water, were occupied by H. P. & W. Smith, commission merchants and manufacturers, whose stock is valued at $200,000; Gardner, Brew & Co., agents of a Boston house: E. S. Hoovy sewing silks; on the east side Lewis Wharton & Co., agents for Manchester, Bullock & Co., a very heavy stock; A. O. Butler, woolen and silks; Lewis Bros. & Co., imported goods. It is estimated thot not less than $1,000,000 worth of goods have been damaged by water or destroyed by fire. The cupola burned about twenty minutes, when the whole fell back among the ruins. The fire is still burning, but has not yet extended to the lower floors.

LATER, 2:15 A. M.—The firemen have worked manfully, and receive great praise for their success in preventing the entire destruction of the block. The fire is now smouldering on the eighth floor, and appears to be under control. It has been confined to the main building. The adjoining wings belonging to the same estate are uninjured by fire, though the occupants are severe sufferers by water.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Centennial Commissioners met in Philadelphia yesterday, for the first time.

M. Alex. Milutine, Russian Minister of the Interior, is dead.

The challenge of the Paris crew of St. John's has been accepted by the Biglin crew of New York, conditional on the race taking place on Harlem River in June or July, for $1,000 or $2,000 a side.

The New York Assembly Committee have agreed to report in favor of the repeal of the Erie Directors Classification Act.

St. Louis merchants met on 'Change yesterday with a view of arranging for the construction of an immense building for the annual National Saengerfest, to be held in that city in June next. No effort will be spared to make the festival a grand success.

The Union Pacific Railroad is still snow-blocked between Cheyenne and Rawlins.

The Cleveland workingmen held a meeting yesterday and passed resolutions demanding the abolition of the contract system in penitentiaries, unless carried out under the plan adopted at the Detroit House of Correction, whereby the profits of the products of convict labor accrue to the institution, instead of passing into the pockets of prison contractors.

The contract has been awarded for the completion of the grading and masonry on the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad from the present terminus, at Sterling, to Lincoln. The cars are expected to be running to Lincoln by the 4th of July next.

Pittsburgh and the Japanese.

PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY,
DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1872.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I wish to suggest to the citizens of Pittsburgh the advantages which may accrue by a public invitation being given to the Japanese Embassy, now at Washington, to visit this city, and learn by personal observation the character and extent of its manufacturing interests.

Having traveled with the Embassy, and becoming acquainted in a measure with some of the objects of their tour, I learned that the especial business of some members of the Embassy is to seek information in regard to manufacturing interests.

The acting Minister of Public Works of the Empire of Japan and the Commissioner of Dock Yards accompany the Embassy. The latter gentleman, Tameyossi Hida, is desirous of returning to Pittsburgh, wishing to visit our mines and iron works—subjects in which he is specially interested.

I shall be pleased to give additional information to any one desiring it. Respectfully,

D. TORREY, 409 Liberty street.

CITY MATTERS

Letters Held for Postage March 4, 1872.

	Due.
Joseph Allen, Jr., Industry, Pa.	1c
Michael Atkinson, Edward Port, Ind.	3c
Miss Jennie Cunningham, Derry station, Pa.	3c
Mrs. Geo. M. Fleming, St. Louis, Mo.	3c
James Giles, Braddocksfield, Pa.	1c
Brown Hodgson, Washington, D. C.	3c
Miss R. M. Harrison, Baltimore, M. D.	3c
Miss Ellen Sweeney, Braddocksfield, Pa.	1c

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

FIRE IN EAST LIBERTY.

Odd Fellows' Hall Partially Destroyed—Loss $1,000.

About six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the third story of Odd Fellows' Hall, on Frankstown avenue, East Liberty. An alarm was sounded which was promptly responded to, but so rapid was the progress of the flames, that by the time the firemen arrived, the flames had reached the roof, which was soon enveloped in a sheet of fire. As a strong wind was blowing at the time, it was feared that a disastrous conflagration would ensue, but through the exertions of the firemen this was prevented. The National Hotel building was at different times in imminent danger. The firemen, in the course of an hour, had the fire under control, and succeeded in confining it to the building in which it originated.

The structure was a double three story brick building, and was completed only a short time since. The building was owned by Louis Fentes. One of the store rooms in the first story was occupied by Messrs. Wolfort & Reichert as a shoe store, and the other by John Kasper as a grocery store. The third story was occupied as lodge rooms by the following societies: Nicholson Lodge No. 585; Wilkins Lodge K. of P. No. 160; I. O. R. M.; Odd Fellows; Fort Liberty Tribe, No. 139.

The third story of the building and the roof was destroyed. No damage was done the first and second stories except by water. The societies lost almost all their furniture. The loss on this is estimated at about $1,000. The loss on that part of the building destroyed by fire is estimated at $2,000, and the damage done by water will reach $1,000. The loss is mostly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to be from coals falling from a grate to the floor.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

March 4, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	*Rise. Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	*Fall. Inch.
Cairo, Ills.	0	0	0	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	0	4
Louisville, Ky.	0	0	0	1
Memphis, Tenn.	0	0	0	2
Nashville, Tenn.	0	6	0	0
New Orleans, La.	0	1	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	0	0	0	8
Shreveport, La.	0	0	0	4
St. Louis, Mo.	0	2	0	0
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss.	0	6	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Opening of Upper Mississippi.

FORT MADISON, IOWA, March 4.—The Mississippi river at this point opened yesterday for navigation and the ferryboat, Niota Belle, commenced making regular trips to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 4.—Arrived—Mary Davage, from St. St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Mohawk, from St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Mary McDonald, from St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Emily Labarge, from St. Louis, 6 P. M. Departed—J. H. Groesbeck, for New Orleans, 1 P. M.; Aleck, for St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Mary Davage, for Pittsburgh, 3 P. M.; Mary McDonald, for Ouachita river, 5 P. M. The river has fallen two inches; cloudy; mercury, 46 degrees.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 4.—Down—Seminole and Continental, last night. Up—Louisville, last night; Belle Lee, 3 A. M.; Colorado, 1 A. M.; Glencoe, 10 A. M.; Kate Kinney. Cool and clear. River rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Arrived—City of Alton, St. Louis; Andes, Louisville, Sunday; Susie Silver, St. Louis. Departed—H. S. Turner, Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati; Dexter, City of Alton, St. Louis. Clear. Thermometer 70.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Sugar dull; common 8c; good to fair 9c; fully fair 9¼c. Molasses dull; fermenting 40a52c; prime, not fermenting, 60c. Whisky 90ca$1 00. Coffee unchanged at 20a21¼c. Cotton more active and firm; sales 3,000 bales good ordinary 20¼c; low middling 21¼c; middling 21⅞c.

ANOTHER ANSWER IN THE OIL CASE.

Lockhart & Frew Reply to Samuel Lewis—Defendant's Claim that the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company owes them $635,290.

Yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, Messrs. Lockhart & Frew's attorneys filed an answer in the case of Samuel Lewis *vs.* Lockhart & Frew, D. Hostetter, Joseph Fleming, Byers & Co., Arnold Herz and Charles Lenning. As the readers of the daily papers have had about as much legal enlightenment on the oil question as no doubt has gratified their appetites, and the matter has lost its interest to the general public we shall curtail as much as possible our reports of the progress of the several suits, reserving, however, for our readers all that occurs of special interest.

In the answer filed yesterday in the case referred to the organization of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company is referred to and a number of points made in plaintiffs bill are confirmed. The capital, it is admitted in the answer, was to have been $1,000,000, but it had never been subscribed. The eighth paragraph in the answer of Messrs. Lockhart & Frew states:

It is true that the whole amount of the capital stock of said Company specified in said articles of co-partnership, viz: one million of dollars, was never subscribed, but there was subscribed by the different parties in the ninth paragraph of said bill named, the sums respectively therein named. But these defendants deny that said sum of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars constituted the entire capital stock of said Company, on the contrary they aver that the same was increased by subscriptions of several of the said parties in said paragraph mentioned until it reached the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, as will be made fully to appear. [The section (nine) of plaintiffs' bill, to which this is an answer charged that Lockhart & Frew had subscribed six hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the capital stock.]

The defendants in their bill aver that they are willing and anxious that the accounts of the several parties shall be speedily adjusted and their rights in the premises settled and determined.

These defendants deny that they ever received any monies, as in the seventeenth paragraph of said bill alleged, other than for the use and benefit of the said Company.

These defendants deny that they have refused to come to any account with said plaintiff concerning the business of said company, and of and concerning the several sums of money and property of the said company, received or taken by them, and aver that they are willing and anxious to come to an account with the plaintiff and have a full settlement of all matters and things in controversy, and are willing to pay over to him any balance that may be found in his favor.

And these defendants, on their own behalf, aver that the said "Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company" are now justly indebted to the firm of Lockhart & Frew, whereof they are members, in the sum of six hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-three cents ($635,290.83), arising out of the transactions of said "Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company" with said firm, as a member of said company, which amount said company has wholly neglected to adjust or pay over to said firm.

And they aver that in settling the account of plaintiff in this bill, the account also of said firm of Lockhart & Frew with said Company is in equity entitled to be settled and adjusted, and the money due to said firm ascertained and decreed to be paid it by said Company.

Messrs. R. & S. Woods and Hampton & Dalzell appear for the defendants in this case, which will likely be tried shortly in court.

THE CAMBRIA COUNTY HORROR.

Additional Particulars—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer—The Remains Not Yet Positively Identified.

Yesterday afternoon Chief of Police Irwin returned from Johnstown whither he had been since Sunday morning investigating the murder which occurred near Mineral Point, on Friday last, a full account of which appeared in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. It will be remembered that one of the witnesses at the inquest testified that the tracks leading from the dead body were in the direction of the residence of one Michael Moore. The witness had called on Moore shortly after the finding of the body but was refused admittance. The witness had left Moore's house but a short time before Moore disappeared, going as was subsequently ascertained, in the direction of Lilly's Station, a distance of about fourteen miles. Mark Connell, a step son of Moore, had also disappeared. Chief of Police Irwin, of this city, Justice J. S. Strayer and Chief of Police John T. Harris, of Johnstown, concluded that with the evidence before them they would be justified in arresting Moore on suspicion of being the guilty party. This was successfully accomplished by the two officers at Lilly's Station, nearly eighteen miles from the residence of the accused. When arrested he did not appear at all worried about the matter, and on his way down from Lilly's to Johnstown entertained his custodians with a song and some humorous stories. Chief Irwin describes Moore as an Irishman, about five feet eight inches in height, stoutly built, and weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds. He is said to be between forty-five and fifty years of age, and has lived about Johnstown for some fifteen years, during which time he has frequently figured before the courts. He explains his visit to Lilly's to have been for the purpose of collecting some money due him, but he failed to satisfy the police that any one there owed him money.

The latest clue to the identity of the deceased leads to the belief that she is a Mrs. Ambrose, (not Amberlin,) formerly of Allegheny City, who had been obtaining a livelihood about Johnstown by sewing for families.

A FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

A Man Crushed to Death Between a Pair of Rollers at Anderson & Woods's Steel Works—Coroner's Inquest.

At an early hour yesterday morning a young man named John Jenkins met with a terrible death in the steel works of Anderson & Woods on Ross street, near the river. He had been employed on the "night turn" at the mill, but had not been at work for a few days, having in the common parlance been "on a spree." On Sabbath evening he was at his parents residence, corner of Fourth avenue and Ross street, under the influence of liquor. He was asked to remain at home but insisted that he would take a walk and soon return. He was not seen again until yesterday morning when he entered the mill in a very drunken condition. He staggered up to a portable furnace which was standing near a pair of heavy rolls. Here he remained but a very few moments when he suddenly fell to the ground, his head alighting between the rolls. Before he could be rescued by any of the workmen he was dragged between the huge cylinders to the opposite side. The space through which the body passed was not over ten inches in width. The workmen describe the crushing of the bones in the body of the unfortunate man, as it passed between the rolls, as heart sickening. As the skull was fractured in several places, death must have ensued instantaneously. The body was taken to the late residence of the deceased, where Cornor West held an inquest. The facts set forth were developed and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased had been crushed to death while in an intoxicated condition. Jenkins was twenty years of age and unmarried. He had worked for Messrs. Anderson & Woods for several years.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

The sensational drama of "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl, or Death at the Wheel," had its first rendition at Mr. Beamer's theater last evening. The work of the dramatist is well done; the play has a good plot, the characters are forcibly drawn, the incidents well connected. The audience was large, and from the enthusiastic manner in which the performance was received, we hazard nothing in predicting that "Bertha" will be the greatest success of the season. For the first night the play went off remarkably well. Mrs. Meek, Mrs. Hotto, Miss Nellie Sandford, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Meeker, Mr. Hotto, Mr. Charles—in fact nearly all the company deserve mention, had we the space. The scenery by Mr. Hoyt is beautiful and appropriate.

"Bertha" will be repeated to-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau made her debut in this city at the new theater last evening, in an adaptation from the French of Mrs. Wood's novel, "East Lynne," entitled "Isabel's Expiation." This drama is essentially different from the one with which all our theater-goers have become familiar, and presents the well-known characters in new and striking situations. Mrs. Chanfrau is an artist of undoubted ability, especially in scenes requiring the display of strong emotion. Her reading, while not faultless, is much above the average; graceful in action, and with excellent taste in costume, she made a decidedly favorable impression on her auditors. Miss Nellie Johnson, Miss Newton, Mrs. Irving, Mr. Gotthold and Mr. Dean gave acceptable support.

"Isabel's Expiation" will be repeated to-night, and deserves to have a large attendance.

Varieties Theater.

The female minstrels prove to be a winning card for Mr. Aims, as his house was patronized to its full capacity last night. They appear again this evening, and at the matinee to-morrow.

Library Hall.

Wendell Phillips, the "silver tongued," delivers a lecture at Library Hall this evening. Those desiring seats should go early, as there is sure to be a great crowd present. Prof. Toerge's orchestra will be on hand to furnish excellent music.

THE stockholders of the United States Building and Loan Association will hold a meeting at half-past seven this evening, at No. 96 Fifth avenue, to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

IT was not G. D. Hammond, an employee of the Connellsville Railroad, and whose home is at Hulton, who was sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Blackmore for disorderly conduct, but another party of the same name.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Two branches of this Court were in session yesterday. It had been arranged that Judge Kirkpatrick would try a special list of oil cases, similar to those already reported, and arising out of oil operations in 1869–70. A jury was sworn in for the purpose of trying the following cases together: Samuel McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew, (6 cases); Samuel McClurkan (as trustee of the Fort Pitt Banking Company) vs. Lockhart & Frew, and Samuel McClurkan (as trustee Fort Pitt Banking Company) vs. A. M. Byers, J. M. Fleming, Wm. K. Nimick and Alexander Nimick, partners doing business under the firm name of Byers & Co. The jury being sworn, the Court adjourned the trial of the cases until Wednesday, owing to the indisposition of some of the counsel employed.

Before Judge Hampton the case of J. M. Kirsch vs. Charles Kirsch, action for wages, was taken up and concluded. Jury out.

J. G. Steinhauser vs. Steinhauser & Schmidt, action on a judgment note, was next taken up. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

93. Grady et al. vs. Hoeveler et al.
109. City of Pittsburgh vs. Grain Elevator Co.
114. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Wunsch.
115. Pittsburgh Truss Co. vs. Gorbach.
118. Boro of Sharpsburg vs. Lewis Bailey, Dalzell & Co.
110. Clarke et al. vs Barker.
121. McGinniss vs. Farmers & Mechanics' Turnpike Co.
125. Fuller vs. Raithel.
126. Greenwalt vs. Garrard.
127. Jenkins et ux. vs. Thos. Carey et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Jury trials were resumed in this Court yesterday.

On petition of Mr. P. L. Hall, a commission was appointed to inquire into the sanity of Robert Edmond.

In the case of George Smith against Bernard Gray, action in ejectment, verdict for plaintiff of six cents damage and costs.

Christian Geib et al. vs. Andrew Spath et al. In this case plaintiff alleges defendants tore the roof off his ice house, and claims damages (to be assessed). On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

36. Kerr vs. McCormick et al.
103. Mehaffey vs. Mackeown.
111. McClung vs. McCombs.
118. O'Rourke vs. Shaum.
120. Hillebrecht vs. Maroney.
121. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hershauser.
101. Miller vs. Baeder.
125. McDonough et al. vs. Feeney et al.
126. Christy vs. Blume.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

Yesterday morning jury trials were resumed in this court. Judge Stowe addressed the Grand Jury, instructing it as to its duties &c. In the course of His Honor's remarks he argued strongly against the proposition to do away with grand juries, a movement that had already been made in Wisconsin and other Western States.

The Grand Jury passed on a number of bills, none of them possessing any particularly noteworthy features.

After the usual routine business incident to the opening of court had been disposed of, the case of the Commonwealth vs. Louis Shaffer was called up. The defendant was indicted for committing a felonious assault and battery on Thomas Thompson, on the night of the 29th of November last, and beating him with a club or some other weapon, and inflicting very serious injury. The case was tried at the last term of court, but a new trial was granted. A verdict of not guilty prosecutor to pay the costs, was rendered.

Following was the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bernard Aiken, indicted for felonious assault and battery. The defendant is an old man, formerly residing on Webster avenue. Some months ago a number of boys annoyed him, calling him names, throwing stones at him and otherwise interfering with his general quiet and well being. It is alleged that on one occasion he became so enraged at the boys that he took down an old shot gun and fired at the crowd, wounding a lad named Kilroy severely. The case is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Sarah Cassey,	Barbara Stein,
Michael Fox,	Jacob Weber,
Wm. De Hannie,	Mary Seiferth,
Wm. Eberhart,	A. R. Haist,
Fred. Fritch,	Leopold Hart.
Wm. Moell,	

In the Wrong Box.

Last night a man named Charles Markham, or, at least, giving that name, visited the lock-up and insisted upon the release of a certain woman who was confined on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Lieut. Hazen, who was on duty in place of Captain Cupples, who was detained at home on account of domestic affliction, informed the man that he could not secure the release of the woman referred to. He then left the Station House but shortly after returned in an intoxicated condition, and acted in such a manner as warranted his arrest. He was searched and on his person were found a handy billy, a pocket book containing a small sum of money and a watch. He was committed for a hearing this morning.

Stabbing Affray.

Last night a man named John Fitzsimmons was cut severely in the Twelfth ward. All that has transpired in relatian to the affair is that Fitzsimmons called upon Dr. John Green, 1,143 Penn street, and desired him to dress his wounds. These consisted of a cut two inches in length in the back of his neck and a couple of gashes under his chin, which are not of a serious nature. The patient refused to state who his assailant was, and after his wounds had been attended to was removed to his home in the Eleventh ward.

The Lecture.

Y. M. C. A.—This (Tuesday) evening, the Hon. T. J. Bigham will lecture at the rooms of the Christian Association. Subject: "Constitutional Reform in Pennsylvania, historically considered." The announcement of a lecture, on any subject, by Mr. Bigham, is sufficient of itself to fill the house, but the subject he has chosen for this lecture is one that at the present time is peculiarly interesting to our citizens, and we can promise an entertaining and instructive lecture.

A COMPLAINT.

Fire and Police Dials Wanted.

Why is it that either the Fire Commissioners or the Police Committee have not long since furnished East Liberty with a "police dial," as are termed the neat little boxes which have proved so useful in the three districts where they have been introduced? In many ways does the police dial prove of benefit to the general public. As an instance, yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in East Liberty (reported elsewhere) which for a time promised to be a genuine conflagration. No particulars could be obtained as to its extent, or the need of more engines, svae by the way of a train on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad or the everlasting street cars. Outside of this, suppose that some crime of an extraordinary nature was committed in East Liberty and extra police were needed, there is no means of communicating the fact to headquarters. The same is the case at Hazelwood. There is no dial there nor any means of learning of fires or anything else, save by accomplishing the distance. If the Commission having the matter in charge do not think it prudent to purchase a dial for East Liberty and another for Hazlewood, let them at least remove the Twelfth ward dial to East Liberty. This would cost nothing, as the wires are already up and would add greatly to the general good of the Fire and Police Alarm Telegraph, as the Twelfth ward dial is but little used. It is asked seriously that either the Police Committee or the Fire Commissioners will attend to this matter at once.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Water Commission met yesterday, but transacted no business of public interest.

WENDELL PHILLIPS lectures at Library Hall to-night.

A NEW bank is talked of for the Minersville district of the city.

MR. JOHN BURKHARDT denies that he starved his live stock while it was in the Sheriff's hands. The question then arises—who did?

"BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL," drew a large audience to the Fifth Avenue Opera House last night.

J. I. KUHN, ESQ., (not Kountz, as a number of papers published it) was elected Solicitor to the Board of Guardians of the Poor, at its last meeting.

IN the Prothonotary's office yesterday W. H. Apere et ux entered complaint against J. J. Lawson et ux, charging them with slander. The usual order was made.

JOHN APPLETON (Adams he called himself first) had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, on the charge of picking a gentleman's pocket in an auction room. In default of bail he was committed for trial.

YESTERDAY Patrick McLaughlin, a liquor dealer at Soho, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Gamble, on a charge of carrying on the business of retail liquor dealer without paying special tax. In default of one hundred dollars bail he was sent to jail for trial at Court.

THERE will be a meeting held in the Cathedral on Thursday evening at which will be considered the matter of completing the edifice and the payment of the debt of the church, some $40,000. The report of the Orphans' Asylum for the past two years will be presented by Father Hickey.

MISS Josephine Thurber, a ballet girl at the New Opera House, was burned about the head and face on Saturday night from her waterfall catching fire, accidentally, from a lighted candle in the hands of Lotta Brown, also of the ballet. Dr. Murdock attended to the injured girl whose sufferings are considerable, although the injuries are not serious.

A FIGHT occurred at East Liberty, near the depot, yesterday, between two men, both of whom were worsted. One party, at one time, had the best of his antagonist, and improved his opportunity by depriving him of his thumb. This so enraged the other party that, by way of revenge, he bit off the ear of his assailant. The affray then terminated abruptly.

IT IS stated that a member of the Select Council has in preparation a bill for presentation at Harrisburg, requiring the Attorney General of the State to direct County District Attorneys to require all Assessors who are known to assess property at less than its actual value to be arrested and tried on the charge of perjury. Is this another blow at equalization?

THE Mayor had before him yesterday three boys named Charles Gelston, Charles Frainer and John Carr, charged with throwing stones at the watchman of Zug & Co.'s mill, and otherwise behaving in a disorderly manner. They were fined five dollars and costs each. Mrs. Gelston paid her son's fine, and the other lads were committed to jail for ten days each.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE police will don their new uniform to-night.

OFFICER Beckert arrested three men last evening for acting in a disorderly manner at a wedding on Troy Hill.

THE committee appointed at the meeting held for the purpose of organizing a Republican club, met last night in the Select Council chamber. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, after which the committee adjourned until to-morrow evening to hear the report of the sub-committee.

THE residence of Mr. Alex. Martin, at the corner of South and West Diamond streets, was entered on Saturday morning between eleven and twelve o'clock. The thief effected an entrance into the front part and made a thorough search of the several rooms, while the family were in the rear part. The thief secured a gold watch, some jewelry, wearing apparel and other articles, after which he effected his escape. The police have not been notified of the robbery.

A MAN named Charles McCune made a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. About nine o'clock Sunday night, feeling weary, he crawled under a freight car at the outer depot of the Fort Wayne Railroad, and slept between two cross ties. About three o'clock yesterday morning the train was moved out of the depot, and as the cars passed over him the low hanging brake attachments came in contact with his face, inflicting painful injuries. Fortunately he had the presence of mind to lay still, otherwise he would have been killed. A physician was summoned who attended his injuries.

The Street Car Attack.

The attack which was alleged to have been made on a car on the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, a few days since, has not yet been settled, but has given rise to additional and more serious law suits. On yesterday morning J. H. Gallagher, one of the parties charged with being implicated in the assault, made an information, before Alderman Smith, charging Robert Eberhart and McCreery with perjury. He alleges that when the case was being heard before the Mayor, the accused testified that he participated in the assault, and that the Mayor sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty dollars, with the alternative of the Work House for thirty days. After the hearing he alleges that he obtained witnesses, who established for him an *alibi*, upon which he was released from custody. Gallagher also made an information before the same magistrate, charging R. Whittaker and John M. Curry, members of Mayor Callow's force, with false imprisonment. The defendants waived a hearing and entered bail for trial at court.

Throat Affections and Hoarseness.

All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat* and *Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" TTHS

For Sale or Rent.

A very desirable residence on North Canal street, Allegheny, only one square from the street cars. It contains twelve rooms, bath room, range in kitchen, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The lot is 44 feet front by about 300 feet deep, on which is a brick stable, carriage house, coal house, &c. Inquire of C. H. Love, Real Estate Broker, 58 Fourth Avenue.

The Great English Book Sale.

This great sale opened last evening with a fine and very respectable audience and a great many fine books were sold. On Wednesday morning, the sale will continue on the presented catalogue, which comprises over one thousand lots of the finest books ever offered at auction in this city. The sale will be continued to-night without catalogue. All who can should visit the store, 65 Wood street, to-day and see the collection.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

DIED:

STAFFORD—On Monday morning, March 4th, at the residence of her uncle, Wm. McLeran, 2,530 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa., Miss FANNIE L. STAFFORD, aged twenty-two years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. G. R. Johnson, No. 105 Grant avenue, Allegheny city. Time of funeral announced in this evening and Wednesday morning papers.

WALKER—On Monday, March 4th, at 9 o'clock, Miss JANE WALKER.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 79 Buena Vista street, Allegheny.

WELDIN—On Saturday, March 2d, at 11 P. M., J. R. WELDIN.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 150 Fourth avenue.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.
Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER.........Sole Lessee and Manager.
First engagement of the Beautiful and Gifted Artiste,
Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1872, the new play, written expressly for Mrs. Chanfrau by C. W. Tayleure, Esq., entitled
Isabel's Expiation.
Lady Isabel, Bernand Moulton, ...Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU.

FIFTH AVENUE
EVERY EVENING. BERTHA SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL;
OR, DEATH AT THE WHEEL.
OPERA HOUSE.
SECURE SEATS EARLY.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS.........Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.........Stage Manager.
BOWMAN & HARRIS FEMALE MINSTRELS.
The Misses Maggie Fielding, Warren Sisters, Fanny Archer, Clinetop Sisters, Clara Burton, Tilly Prestage, Flora Benton, Mlle. Leo ine, Helens, Revore; also, Bowman and Harris, John Fielding, Mlle. Lopez and Infant Gymnasts, Turner and Lester, James Ward.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
ON
TUESDAY EVENING,
LIBRARY HALL.

LIBRARY HALL.
REV. JOS. R. KERR,
WILL LECTURE ON
"FICTION,"
THURSDAY EVENING, March 7th,
For Benefit of Mission Sabbath School.
Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be procured at all the principal Music and Book Stores of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Also, at Hall on day and evening of Lecture.

FREE LECTURE,
BY
HON. T. J. BIGHAM,
At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Penn and Sixth streets,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th.
SUBJECT:
Constitutional Reform in Pennsylvania Historically Considered.
All are cordially invited to attend. ThSMTu

MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS
BAGALEY YOUNG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
Cast Iron Chill Rolls,
Sand Rolls and Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates. Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends silt b machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES.
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN ORDERED. ROLLS TURNED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

PORTER, BELL & CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Light Locomotives
FOR
Narrow Gauge Railroads,
Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.
Office 98 Water street.
Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

NATIONAL
Locomotive and Machine Works.
Smith, Dawson & Baily,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES,
Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders
OFFICE:
No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANK AND BRIDGE STOCKS, PITTSBURGH GAS, ALLEGHENY GAS, COLUMBIA OIL CO., &c.—TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,
50 shares Artisans' Deposit Bank;
18 shares Pittsburgh Gas Co.;
50 shares Allegheny Gas Co.;
75 shares Columbiana Oil Co.;
28 shares Ewalt Street Bridge Co.;
25 shares Central Transportation Co. (Sleeping Car)
Also, by order of Thos. Sinclair, Assignee, the Book Accounts of Riley & Robinson.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

CITIZENS' AND M. AND M. BANKS, PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO., &c.—Will be added to former list of Valuable Stocks, to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
25 shares Citizens National Bank;
25 shares M. and M. National Bank;
20 shares City Bank;
20 shares People's Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

$100,000 00
WORTH OF SPLENDID
English Books
IN SPLENDID BINDINGS,
Comprising One Hundred and Sixty Cases, at Auction, sent direct from the great Publishing House of
ENGLAND: Longman's, John Murray, Henry J. Bohn, Moxon, Fegg, Rimington,
SCOTLAND: Blackwood, Chambers, Mackenzie, Nimons, Black,
And James Duffy, of Dublin.
The whole to be sold by Public Auction in Pittsburgh, No. 65 WOOD STREET, under Lafayette Hall.
NOW ON EXHIBITION. SALE TO COMMENCE
Monday Evening, March 4, at 7 O'Clock,
Continuing Day and Evening,
until all are sold.
This is the largest collection of Valuable English Books ever offered at one sale in the United States. The sale will be conducted by
N. WHITING & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Assisted by the well known English Book Auctioneer, Mr. SHAW.
P. S.—Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at Private Sale will be most ably and courteously waited upon by Mr. McADAMS, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the business.

Assignees' Sale in Bankruptcy.
The undersigned assignees of the "Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company," in bankruptcy, under orders of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, will sell, at Public Auction, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 22D, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, m., all the property of the said Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company, as follows: [illegible]
For further information apply to George L. Huntington, one of the assignees, at Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BROWN,
GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON,
Assignees.
Springfield, Illinois, January 13, 1872. TUF

SPLENDID COAL FARM
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offer for sale, on
Tuesday, March 12th, 1872,
84 ACRES,
More or less, of Valuable Land, on which are erected a GOOD FRAME DWELLING, 30 by 40 feet, A Log Barn, good Spring House, and other Outbuildings, with an invaluable Spring of never-failing Water, within a few feet of the door.
ABOUT 50 ACRES
Are underlaid with Coal, and there are on the premises about
Seventeen Acres of Good Timber.
This Tract of Land is situated in Robinson Township, Washington county, Pa., half way between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, on the Panhandle Railroad, and within four or five hundred yards of the flourishing town of Midway, and much of it is calculated for Town Lots, which command a good price in that place.
Terms made know on day of sale.
JOHN H. JOHNSTON,
JAMES M. STEWART.

For Sale or Rent.
MULVANY
Flint Glass Works Property.
The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, situated on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; fronting on Water street 190 feet, and extending back 378 feet on front of Seventeenth street and 361 feet on front of Sixteenth street. The main buildings are nearly new, and contain TWO TEN-POT FURNACES, Mixing, Lear, Packing, Cutting, Mould and Store Rooms, Engine and Blacksmith Shop, together with Warehouse, Out-Buildings, &c.; in fact, everything appertaining to a first-class Flint Glass Works, and all in complete order for immediate occupancy and business.
Possession can be had at once.
The actual wants of the factory do not require all the grounds attached, and a proposition would be entertained for the sale of that portion of the property not occupied by the factory buildings. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner of Grant and Diamond streets.
JAS. E. LEDLIE, at C. Ihmsen & Sons, Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

ASSIGNEES' SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate
By virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, the undersigned, Assignees of DAVID H. RYALL, a Bankrupt, are directed and empowered to proceed to make sale of the Real Estate of said Bankrupt, situate partly in Westmoreland county and partly in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, free of all liens and incumbrances. Said estate consists of a Farm of 444 Acres, situate partly in Rostraver township and partly in Elizabeth township, counties aforesaid, having thereon erected a Brick Mansion House, two good Barns and other Outbuildings; one of said Barns is the largest and finest in the State.
Said Farm is first quality, and in a high state of cultivation, and is underlaid with the best quality of Youghiogheny Coal, contiguous to the Monongahela river in Pool No. 3, and within easy distance from the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, and is also immediately on the line of the Hempfield Railroad, now being located, with Churches and Schools in the immediate vicinity, and good Markets for produce all around. A rare chance for capital sts.
It will be sold at public outcry, on the premises, on TUESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MARCH, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The purchaser will be required to deposit with the Assignees $1,000 at close of sale. Other conditions made known on day of sale.
Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested that said Assignees will petition said Court at Pittsburgh to confirm said sale, (provided the same be sold), on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next.
For further particulars or information, address the undersigned, at Rostraver, Pa.
BELA B. SMITH,
E. F. HOUSEMAN,
Assignees in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE CHEAP—
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE.
A new two-story Frame House, 8 Rooms, with Carriage House, Stable and Outhouses; four Acres of Ground, with Fruit Trees and Shrubbery, situated at Sloan's Station, nine miles above Steubenville, Ohio, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. For full particulars inquire of T. M. LYONS, Esq., 53 Federal street, Allegheny city, or to D. A. SLOAN, Esq., on the premises. Possession given April 1st.
E. A. BRINDLEY.

FOR SALE,
OIL WELLS.

	Price.
Two Wells, producing 200 bbls. per month	$ 6,000
Two Wells, producing 5 or 6 bbls. daily	4,000
One Well, producing 8 bbls. daily	5,000
Two Wells, producing 7 bbls. daily	5,000
One Well, producing 4 bbls. daily	3,500
Two Wells, producing 6 bbls., with 20 Acres in fee simple; cheap property	10,000

HERBST & MURRAY,
PARKER'S LANDING.

FOR SALE.
MANSION AND GROUNDS.
Mulvany Mansion and Grounds attached for sale. The large three-story Brick Dwelling, situated on the corner of Sidney and Eighteenth streets, East Birmingham, together with the Vacant Lots adjoining, the whole fronting 120 feet on Eighteenth street, and extending back 109 feet to a 24 feet street. Would be sold as a whole or the Lots divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner Grant and Diamond sts.
JAMES E. LEDLIE, At C. Ihmsen & Sons, No. 133 and 135 First ave.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1871.

CORNS,
BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS
Removed in a few minutes. All other diseases of the Feet treated successfully.
Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DR. PETERSON.
Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M, and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,
FOR THE
Preservation of Iron and Wood,
A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Henry R. Foote Civil Engineer, New Galilee, Penn'a.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
NEW STYLES.
MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS and BRUSSELS.
In the Finest Drawings and most Delicate Colorings, with
Borders and Rugs to Match.
OUR SPRING STOCK NOW DAILY ARRIVING IS THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY,
23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.
In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

H. McCALLUM.
CARPETS.
51
FIFTH AVENUE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PROPOSITION
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